

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE
KEITH FABER



DEF-MDL-14940.00001

DEF-MDL-14940

LAKE COUNTY

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Lake County
105 Main Street
Painesville, Ohio 44077

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information of Lake County, Ohio (the County), as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for preparing and fairly presenting these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes designing, implementing, and maintaining internal control relevant to preparing and fairly presenting financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on these financial statements based on our audit. We audited in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the financial audit standards in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*. Those standards require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit requires obtaining evidence about financial statement amounts and disclosures. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including assessing the risks of material financial statement misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In assessing those risks, we consider internal control relevant to the County's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of management's accounting policies and the reasonableness of their significant accounting estimates, as well as our evaluation of the overall financial statement presentation.

We believe the audit evidence we obtained is sufficient and appropriate to support our audit opinions.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information of Lake County, Ohio, as of December 31, 2019, and the respective changes in financial position and, where applicable, cash flows thereof and the respective budgetary comparisons for the General Fund, Developmental Disabilities Board Fund, and Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services (ADAMHS Board) Fund thereof for the year then ended in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require this presentation to include *management's discussion and analysis*, and schedules of net pension and other post-employment benefit liabilities and pension and other post-employment benefit contributions listed in the table of contents, to supplement the basic financial statements. Although this information is not part of the basic financial statements, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board considers it essential for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, consisting of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, to the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not opine or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to opine or provide any other assurance.

Supplementary and Other Information

Our audit was conducted to opine on the County's basic financial statements taken as a whole.

The Federal Awards Expenditures Schedule presents additional analysis as required by Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards and is not a required part of the financial statements.

The statements and schedule is management's responsibility, and derives from and relate directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements. We subjected this information to the auditing procedures we applied to the basic financial statements. We also applied certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling this information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the basic financial statements or to the basic financial statements themselves in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, this information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Lake County
Independent Auditor's Report
Page 3

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 9, 2020, on our consideration of the County's internal control over financial reporting and our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters. That report describes the scope of our internal control testing over financial reporting and compliance, and the results of that testing, and does not opine on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Keith Faber". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Keith" and last name "Faber" clearly distinguishable.

Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 9, 2020

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LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Unaudited*

The discussion and analysis of Lake County's financial performance provides an overall review of the County's financial activities for the year ended December 31, 2019. The intent of this discussion and analysis is to look at the County's financial performance as a whole; readers should also review the basic financial statements and the notes to the basic financial statements to enhance their understanding of the County's financial performance.

Financial Highlights

Key financial highlights for 2019 are as follows:

In total, net position increased \$9,838,765. Net position of governmental activities increased \$8,219,635, which represents a 4 percent increase from 2018. Net position of business-type activities increased \$1,619,130 or 1 percent from 2018.

General revenues accounted for \$125,914,817 in revenue or 51 percent of all revenues. Program specific revenues in the form of charges for services, grants and contributions accounted for \$118,787,689 or 49 percent of total revenues of \$244,702,506.

Total assets of governmental activities increased by \$34,843,971, and total assets of business-type activities increased by \$1,371,485.

The County had \$190,595,785 in expenses related to governmental activities; only \$72,966,413 of these expenses were offset by program specific charges for services, grants or contributions. Additional general revenues of \$125,749,007 were sufficient to offset the remainder of the total expenses, thus resulting in the net position increase disclosed above.

The County's total net pension liability increased to \$166,688,131 from \$96,025,841 and the OPEB liability increased to \$78,019,581, from \$65,275,031, a combined increase of almost \$84 million. For more information on this liability see Notes J and K to the basic financial statements.

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements and notes to those statements. These statements are organized so the reader can understand Lake County as a financial whole, an entire operating entity. The statements then proceed to provide an increasingly detailed look at specific financial activities.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Unaudited*

The *Statement of Net Position* and the *Statement of Activities* provide information about the activities of the whole County, presenting both an aggregate view of the County's finances and a longer-term view of those finances. Fund financial statements provide the next level of detail. For governmental funds, these statements tell how services were financed in the short-term as well as what dollars remain for future spending. The fund financial statements also look at the County's most significant funds with all other nonmajor funds presented in total in one column. In the case of Lake County, the General Fund, Developmental Disabilities Board and ADAMHS Board are the most significant funds.

Reporting the County as a Whole

Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities

While this document contains information about the funds used by the County to provide services to our citizens, the view of the County as a whole looks at all financial transactions and asks the question, "How did we do financially during 2019?" The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities answers this question. These statements include all non-fiduciary assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities, and deferred inflows of resources using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by private sector companies. This basis of accounting takes into account all of the current year's revenues and expenses regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the County's net position and the change in that net position. This change in net position is important because it tells the reader whether, for the County as a whole, the financial position of the County has improved or diminished. However, in evaluating the overall position of the County, non-financial information such as changes in the County's tax base and the condition of County capital assets will also need to be evaluated.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, the County is divided into three kinds of activities:

- Governmental Activities – Most of the County's programs and services are reported here including general government, judicial and public safety, public works, human services, health and community and economic development and all departments with the exception of our Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste funds.
- Business-Type Activities – These services have a charge based upon the amount of usage. The County charges fees to recoup the cost of the entire operation of its Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste funds as well as all capital expenses associated with these facilities.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Unaudited*

- **Component Units** – The County includes financial data of Deepwood Industries, Inc. (the Workshop) and the Lake County Port Authority (the Port Authority). The Workshop is a legally separate, non-profit organization served by a self-appointing board of trustees. The Workshop, under a contractual agreement with the Lake County Developmental Disabilities Board, provides a comprehensive program of services, including employment for developmentally disabled citizens. The Port Authority was created during 2007 for the purpose of promoting projects that will provide for the creation of jobs and employment opportunities and improve the economic welfare of the people residing in Lake County. The Port Authority has a seven-member Board of Directors. The component units are separate and may buy, sell, lease and mortgage property in their own name and can sue or be sued in their own name.

Reporting on the County's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

A fund is a grouping of related accounts that is used to maintain control over resources that have been segregated for specific activities or objectives. The County, like other state and local governments, uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements. All of the funds of the County can be divided into three categories: governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds.

Fund financial reports provide detailed information about the County's major funds. The County uses many funds to account for a multitude of financial transactions. However, these fund financial statements focus on the County's most significant funds. The County's major governmental funds are the General Fund, the Developmental Disabilities Board Fund (DD Board), and the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board Fund (ADAMHS Board).

Governmental Funds: Governmental funds are used to account for essentially the same functions reported as governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. However, unlike the government-wide financial statements, governmental fund financial statements focus on current sources and uses of spendable resources, as well as on balances of spendable resources available at the end of the fiscal year. Such information may be useful in evaluating a government's near-term financing requirements.

Because the focus of governmental funds is narrower than that of the government-wide financial statements, it is useful to compare the information presented for the governmental funds with similar information presented for governmental activities in the government-wide financial statements. By doing so, readers may better understand the long-term impact of the County's near-term financing decisions. Both the governmental funds balance sheet and the governmental funds statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances provide a reconciliation to facilitate this comparison between governmental funds and governmental activities.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Unaudited*

The County maintains a multitude of individual governmental funds. Information is presented separately in the governmental fund balance sheet and in the governmental statement of revenues, expenditures and changes in fund balances for the major funds, which were identified earlier. Data from the other governmental funds are combined into a single, aggregated presentation.

Proprietary Funds: The County maintains two different types of proprietary funds. Enterprise funds are used to report the same functions presented as business-type activities in the government-wide financial statements. The County uses enterprise funds to account for its Water, Wastewater and Solid Waste operations.

Internal service funds are an accounting device used to accumulate and allocate costs internally among the County's various functions. The County uses internal service funds to account for its central purchasing, mailroom, and vehicle maintenance departments as well as for its self-insurance programs for prescription, dental and medical coverage. Because these services predominantly benefit governmental rather than business-type functions, they have been included with governmental activities in the County-wide financial statements.

Fiduciary Funds: Fiduciary funds are used to account for resources held for the benefit of parties outside the County. Fiduciary funds are not reflected in the government-wide financial statements because the resources of those funds are not available to support the County's own programs. The accounting used for fiduciary funds is much like that of the proprietary funds.

Notes to the Basic Financial Statements: The notes provide additional information that is essential to a full understanding of the data provided in the government-wide and fund financial statements.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Unaudited***Government-wide Financial Analysis**

The following provides a summary of the County's Net Position for 2019 and 2018:

Table 1 - Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Assets						
Current and Other Assets	\$ 294,160,021	\$ 277,458,089	\$ 64,121,959	\$ 66,523,167	\$ 358,281,980	\$ 343,981,256
Capital Assets	178,253,595	160,111,556	248,631,667	244,858,974	426,885,262	404,970,530
Total Assets	472,413,616	437,569,645	312,753,626	311,382,141	785,167,242	748,951,786
Deferred Outflows of Resources						
Deferred Refunding Loss	137,654	161,251	-	-	137,654	161,251
Pension	42,222,318	20,376,567	7,588,403	3,624,792	49,810,721	24,001,359
OPEB	5,270,750	4,235,064	941,725	743,248	6,212,475	4,978,312
Total Deferred Outflows	47,630,722	24,772,882	8,530,128	4,368,040	56,160,850	29,140,922
Liabilities						
Current and Other Liabilities	9,825,629	10,330,037	18,348,083	22,027,066	28,173,712	32,357,103
Net Pension Liability	141,260,978	81,442,300	25,427,153	14,583,541	166,688,131	96,025,841
Net OPEB Liability	66,075,712	55,306,344	11,943,869	9,968,687	78,019,581	65,275,031
Other Long Term Liabilities	37,785,653	37,657,446	26,240,638	27,660,810	64,026,291	65,318,256
Total Liabilities	254,947,972	184,736,127	81,959,743	74,240,104	336,907,715	258,976,231
Deferred Inflows of Resources						
Deferred Inflows - Revenues	49,672,630	49,312,223	-	-	49,672,630	49,312,223
Pension	2,584,113	19,944,086	399,663	3,517,230	2,983,776	23,461,316
OPEB	403,076	4,133,179	54,971	742,600	458,047	4,875,779
Total Deferred Inflows	52,659,819	73,389,488	454,634	4,259,830	53,114,453	77,649,318
Net Position						
Net Investment in Capital Assets	148,978,656	130,815,834	219,023,273	211,559,474	368,001,929	342,375,308
Restricted	169,270,048	156,677,456	-	-	169,270,048	156,677,456
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(105,812,157)	(83,276,378)	19,846,104	25,690,773	(85,966,053)	(57,585,605)
Total Net Position	\$ 212,436,547	\$ 204,216,912	\$ 238,869,377	\$ 237,250,247	\$ 451,305,924	\$ 441,467,159

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

The net pension liability (NPL) is the largest single liability reported by the County at December 31, 2019 and is reported pursuant to GASB Statement 68, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Pensions - an Amendment of GASB Statement 27." The County also adopted GASB Statement 75, "Accounting and Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefits Other Than Pensions," which significantly revises accounting for costs and liabilities related to other postemployment benefits (OPEB). For reasons discussed below, many end users of this financial statement will gain a clearer understanding of the County's actual financial condition by adding deferred inflows related to pension and OPEB, the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to the reported net position and subtracting deferred outflows related to pension and OPEB.

Governmental Accounting Standards Board standards are national and apply to all government financial reports prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Prior accounting for pensions (GASB 27) and postemployment benefits (GASB 45) focused on a funding approach. This approach limited pension and OPEB costs to contributions annually required by law, which may or may not be sufficient to fully fund each plan's *net pension liability* or *net OPEB liability*. GASB 68 and GASB 75 take an earnings approach to pension and OPEB accounting; however, the nature of Ohio's statewide pension/OPEB plans and state law governing those systems requires additional explanation in order to properly understand the information presented in these statements.

GASB 68 and GASB 75 require the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability to equal the County's proportionate share of each plan's collective:

1. Present value of estimated future pension/OPEB benefits attributable to active and inactive employees' past service.
2. Minus plan assets available to pay these benefits.

GASB notes that pension and OPEB obligations, whether funded or unfunded, are part of the "employment exchange" – that is, the employee is trading his or her labor in exchange for wages, benefits, and the promise of a future pension and other postemployment benefits. GASB noted that the unfunded portion of this promise is a present obligation of the government, part of a bargained-for benefit to the employee, and should accordingly be reported by the government as a liability since they received the benefit of the exchange. However, the County is not responsible for certain key factors affecting the balance of these liabilities. In Ohio, the employee shares the obligation of funding pension benefits with the employer. Both employer and employee contribution rates are capped by State statute. A change in these caps requires action of both Houses of the General Assembly and approval of the Governor. Benefit provisions are also determined by State statute. The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require the retirement systems to provide healthcare to eligible benefit recipients. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Unaudited*

The employee enters the employment exchange with the knowledge that the employer's promise is limited not by contract but by law. The employer enters the exchange also knowing that there is a specific, legal limit to its contribution to the retirement system. In Ohio, there is no legal means to enforce the unfunded liability of the pension/OPEB plan *as against the public employer*. State law operates to mitigate/lessen the moral obligation of the public employer to the employee, because all parties enter the employment exchange with notice as to the law. The retirement system is responsible for the administration of the pension and OPEB plans.

Most long-term liabilities have set repayment schedules or, in the case of compensated absences (i.e. sick and vacation leave), are satisfied through paid time-off or termination payments. There is no repayment schedule for the net pension liability or the net OPEB liability. As explained above, changes in benefits, contribution rates, and return on investments affect the balance of these liabilities but are outside the control of the local government. In the event contributions, investment returns, and other changes are insufficient to keep up with required payments, State statute does not assign/identify the responsible party for the unfunded portion. Due to the unique nature of how the net pension liability and the net OPEB liability are satisfied, these liabilities are separately identified within the long-term liability section of the statement of net position.

In accordance with GASB 68 and GASB 75, the County's statements prepared on an accrual basis of accounting include an annual pension expense and an annual OPEB expense for their proportionate share of each plan's *change* in net pension liability and net OPEB liability, respectively, not accounted for as deferred inflows/outflows.

As noted earlier, net position may serve over time as a useful indicator of a government's financial position. In the case of the County, assets and deferred outflows of resources exceeded liabilities and deferred inflows of resources by \$451,305,924 (\$212,436,547 in governmental activities and \$238,869,377 in business type activities) as of December 31, 2019.

A large portion of the County's net position \$368,001,929 (82 percent) reflect its investment in capital assets (e.g., land, building, infrastructure and machinery and equipment), less any related debt used to acquire those assets that is still outstanding. The County uses these capital assets to provide services to citizens; consequently, these assets are not available for future spending. Although the County's investment in its capital assets is reported net of related debt, it should be noted that the resources needed to repay this debt must be provided from other sources, since capital assets themselves cannot be used to pay these liabilities.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Unaudited*

An additional portion of net position, \$169,270,048 (38 percent), represent resources that are subject to external restriction on how they may be used. The remaining balance of (\$85,966,053) of unrestricted net position may be used to meet the County's ongoing obligations to citizens and creditors.

As of December 31, 2019, the County is able to report positive balances in two of three categories of net position as a whole, however, unrestricted governmental net position was negative due to the inclusion of the net pension and OPEB liabilities. The County would have reported positive balances in all categories of net position in 2019 and 2018 without the inclusion of these liabilities.

Total assets increased \$36,215,456 which represented a 5 percent increase over 2018. Total assets of governmental activities increased \$34.8 million primarily due to an increase in capital assets of \$18.1 million.

Total assets of business-type activities increased \$1.4 million primarily due to an \$3.8 million increase in capital assets offset by a decrease in current and other assets of \$2.4 million.

Table 2 shows the changes in net position for the year ended December 31, 2019 and 2018.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Management's Discussion and Analysis
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019
Unaudited*

Table 2 - Change in Net Position

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Program Revenues:						
Charges for Services and Operating Assessments	\$26,638,366	\$26,588,728	\$44,054,124	\$42,441,118	\$70,692,490	\$69,029,846
Operating Grants, Contributions and Interest	43,202,373	35,497,461	-	-	43,202,373	35,497,461
Capital Grant and Contributions	3,125,674	2,293,410	1,767,152	2,170,895	4,892,826	4,464,305
Total Program Revenues	72,966,413	64,379,599	45,821,276	44,612,013	118,787,689	108,991,612
General Revenues:						
Property Taxes	52,668,850	47,409,130	-	-	52,668,850	47,409,130
Sales Tax	38,569,354	37,132,926	-	-	38,569,354	37,132,926
Conveyance Tax	3,970,802	3,608,007	-	-	3,970,802	3,608,007
Lodging Tax	2,171,837	2,007,934	-	-	2,171,837	2,007,934
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted	11,585,084	24,976,633	-	-	11,585,084	24,976,633
Investment Earnings	7,778,075	4,085,100	-	-	7,778,075	4,085,100
Miscellaneous	9,005,005	10,944,120	165,810	184,027	9,170,815	11,128,147
Total General Revenues	125,749,007	130,163,850	165,810	184,027	125,914,817	130,347,877
Total Revenues	198,715,420	194,543,449	45,987,086	44,796,040	244,702,506	239,339,489
Program Expenses						
General Government	14,124,022	23,009,558	-	-	14,124,022	23,009,558
Judicial and Public Safety	61,755,465	53,555,117	-	-	61,755,465	53,555,117
Public Works	19,334,309	16,284,337	-	-	19,334,309	16,284,337
Human Services	76,476,586	71,657,737	-	-	76,476,586	71,657,737
Health	15,789,165	15,024,311	-	-	15,789,165	15,024,311
Community & Econ. Development	2,366,047	2,517,717	-	-	2,366,047	2,517,717
Interest and Fiscal Charges	750,191	848,610	-	-	750,191	848,610
Water	-	-	16,656,670	16,005,609	16,656,670	16,005,609
Wastewater	-	-	21,241,040	19,251,196	21,241,040	19,251,196
Solid Waste	-	-	6,370,246	6,240,955	6,370,246	6,240,955
Total Program Expenses	190,595,785	182,897,387	44,267,956	41,497,760	234,863,741	224,395,147
Increase (Decrease) in Net Position						
Before Transfers	8,119,635	11,646,062	1,719,130	3,298,280	9,838,765	14,944,342
Transfers	100,000	100,000	(100,000)	(100,000)	-	-
Change in Net Position	8,219,635	11,746,062	1,619,130	3,198,280	9,838,765	14,944,342
Net Position - January 1	204,216,912	192,470,850	237,250,247	234,051,967	441,467,159	426,522,817
Net Position - December 31	\$212,436,547	\$204,216,912	\$238,869,377	\$237,250,247	\$451,305,924	\$441,467,159

Total governmental activities expenses increased from \$182,897,387 in 2018 to \$190,595,785 in 2019. Of the total \$191 million in governmental activities expenses, \$26,638,366 was covered by direct charges to users of the services. A significant portion of those charges are for fees charged for the collection of property taxes throughout the County, fines and forfeitures related to judicial activity, licenses and permits associated with building inspectors, recording fees for deeds and title fees. Judicial and public safety charges for services include fees for prisoner housing and fines and forfeitures related to judicial activity. Human service charges for services include those provided to clients of the DD Board and the Children's Services Fund. Motor vehicle license fees comprise the majority of public works charges.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2019 Unaudited

For governmental activities, operating grants and contributions increased from \$35,497,461 in 2018 to \$43,202,373 in 2019 due to an increase in grants received. In 2019 property taxes and sales tax both increased versus 2018. Real estate conveyance taxes increased by \$0.4 million in 2019, which represents a 10 percent increase, which reflects a slightly improving housing market in the County. Investment earnings increased by \$3.7 million from the prior year while miscellaneous revenue decreased by 18 percent, primarily due to a decrease in refunds/reimbursements on capital projects. Charges for services to users in the business-type activities amounted to \$44,054,124 and an additional \$1,767,152 was received during the year for grants and contributions for operating and capital expenses. These two revenue sources more than offset the \$44,267,956 in expenses for business-type activities.

The human services program is the largest program and accounted for \$76,476,586 of expenditures for governmental activities, or 40 percent, of that total. The activity of the County's DD Board comprises more than half of the expenditure total for this program. Expenditures in the human services program increased \$4.8 million in 2019, as compared to 2018. The judicial and public safety program and the general government program account for the largest number of departments within programs and, between these two programs, expenditures remained flat decreasing only \$685,188 in 2019 as compared to 2018. The increase in expenditures for all three of these programs is primarily due to the increase in the net pension and net OPEB liabilities, and related pension/OPEB expense. The public works program accounts for the maintenance and repairs of County roads and bridges. The majority of the health program is the activity of the ADAMHS Board as well as the operations of the Dog Warden. The community and economic development program primarily accounts for federal and state grants related to housing rehabilitation, business development and other community projects. This program realized a decrease in expenses of \$151,670. Interest and fiscal charges on debt amounted to \$0.8 million in 2019, which was consistent with 2018.

Financial Analysis of the Government's Funds

As noted earlier, the County uses fund accounting to ensure and demonstrate compliance with finance-related legal requirements.

Governmental Funds: The focus of the County's governmental funds is to provide information on near-term inflows, outflows, and balances of spendable resources. Such information is useful in assessing the County's financing requirements. In particular, unassigned fund balance may serve as a useful measure of the County's net resources available for spending at the end of the fiscal year.

As of the end of the current fiscal year, the County's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$202,088,101. Of this total amount, \$17,642,140 constitutes unassigned fund balance, which is available for appropriation at the County's discretion within certain legal constraints and purpose restrictions. The remainder of fund balance is either non-spendable, restricted, committed or assigned to indicate that it is not available for new spending.

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The General Fund is the chief operating fund of the County. At the end of the current fiscal year, unassigned fund balance of the General Fund was \$17,660,449 while the total fund balance was \$42,229,492. As a measure of the General Fund's liquidity, it may be useful to compare unassigned fund balance and total fund balance to total fund expenditures. Unassigned fund balance represents approximately 33 percent of total General Fund expenditures, while total fund balance represents 80 percent of that same amount.

The fund balance of the County's General Fund increased by \$1.3 million during the current fiscal year. Overall General Fund revenues increased in 2019 by \$3.9 million as compared to the previous year. The primary reason for this increase is an increase in interest and sales tax revenue. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in intergovernmental and miscellaneous revenues. All other revenue sources had nominal increases or decreases. Transfers to other governmental funds for operating purposes amounted to \$18.1 million during 2019.

With respect to the fund balances of the other major governmental funds, the DD Board Fund increased by \$0.5 million primarily due to an increase in intergovernmental revenue. The fund balance of the ADAMHS Board Fund increased by \$197,962 primarily because of decreased expenditures in 2019.

Proprietary Funds: The County's proprietary funds provide the same type of information found in the government-wide financial statements, but in more detail. The Water Fund had unrestricted net position at the end of the year of \$2,760,283, which was a 45 percent decrease from 2018. This decrease was primarily due to the increase in net pension and net OPEB liabilities, which has a corresponding decrease on unrestricted net position. Unrestricted net position for the Wastewater Fund amounted to \$3,473,237 which was a 59 percent decrease as compared to 2018, which is also the result of the increase in net pension and net OPEB liabilities. The Solid Waste Fund's unrestricted net position amounted to \$13,612,584, an increase of \$1,470,869, which is due to an increase in operating revenues. The recognition of a long-term liability for the closure and post-closure costs of the County's landfill, as required by the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency, increased by \$0.3 million. Operating revenues for all proprietary funds increased from \$42,625,145 to \$44,187,840, or nearly 4 percent, in 2019 as compared to 2018 while operating expenses also increased by \$2,854,148, or 7 percent. The revenue increase is primarily due to an increase in charges for services revenue within all three funds. The increase of the net pension and OPEB liabilities and related deferred inflows/outflows were a significant factor in the increase of operating expenses.

General Fund Budgeting Highlights

Budgeting is prescribed by the Ohio Revised Code. Essentially the budget is the County's appropriations which are restricted by the amounts of anticipated revenues certified by the Budget Commission in accordance with the Revised Code. Final budgeted revenues and other financing sources increased by \$17,771,135 as compared to the original budget for a total

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increase of 30 percent, primarily due to increases in the estimates for sales tax, conveyance taxes, intergovernmental revenue and miscellaneous revenue. Actual revenues and other financing sources received were \$7,750,704 less than the final certification.

Final budgeted expenditures and other financing uses increased from the original budget. However, actual expenditures and other financing uses were \$5,454,360 less than final budgeted appropriations, which amounted to a 7 percent reduction from the final expenditure budget. The final budgeted appropriations increase was due mostly to an increase in judicial and public safety services and transfers out. The transfers were needed to promote economic development throughout the County.

Capital Assets and Debt Administration

Capital Assets:

Table 3 shows 2019 values compared to 2018.

Table 3
Capital Assets at December 31
(Net of Accumulated Depreciation)

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
Land	\$ 3,150,279	\$ 3,150,279	\$ 4,602,592	\$ 4,602,592	\$ 7,752,871	\$ 7,752,871
Construction in Progress	49,132,811	29,543,578	26,383,357	27,045,017	75,516,168	56,588,595
Land Improvements	221,918	243,833	34,571	41,487	256,489	285,320
Building & Other Structures	43,654,101	45,798,420	-	-	43,654,101	45,798,420
Furniture and Equipment	15,459,553	16,350,494	1,735,244	2,169,948	17,194,797	18,520,442
Infrastructure	66,634,933	65,024,952	-	-	66,634,933	65,024,952
Utility Plant in Service	-	-	215,875,903	210,999,930	215,875,903	210,999,930
Total Capital Assets	<u>\$ 178,253,595</u>	<u>\$ 160,111,556</u>	<u>\$ 248,631,667</u>	<u>\$ 244,858,974</u>	<u>\$ 426,885,262</u>	<u>\$ 404,970,530</u>

The County's investment in capital assets for its governmental and business type activities as of December 31, 2019, amount to \$368,001,929 (net of accumulated depreciation and related debt). This investment in capital assets includes land, construction in progress, buildings and improvements, equipment and machinery, roads, highways, bridges, utility service lines and related operating facilities and the County landfill. Utility Plant in Service in the business-type activities includes all utility buildings and service lines associated with such operations.

Major capital asset events during the current fiscal year included the following:

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- Road and bridge infrastructure improvements for the County Engineer's office totaling \$5.6 million.
- Four new school busses for the Developmental Disabilities Board, totaling \$401,628 and replacement boiler units totaling \$126,719.
- New dispatch server units for the Central Communications department totaling \$213,666.
- Four new patrol cars for the Sheriff's department totaling \$112,962.
- Road vehicles for various departments totaling \$100,597.
- New utility lines and other infrastructure improvements for business-type activities totaling \$13.5 million.
- Various road vehicles and construction equipment for the Sanitary Engineer's department totaling \$269,973.

Additional information on the County's capital assets can be found in Note F of this report.

Debt

Table 4 below summarizes the County's long-term obligations outstanding.

Table 4
Outstanding Long-term Obligations at Year End

	Governmental Activities		Business-Type Activities		Total	
	2019	2018	2019	2018	2019	2018
General Obligation Bonds	\$ 7,395,000	\$ 8,405,000	\$ 1,980,848	\$ 2,138,656	\$ 9,375,848	\$ 10,543,656
Special Assessment Bonds	5,969,152	6,601,344	-	-	5,969,152	6,601,344
OWDA Loans	-	-	14,199,117	17,242,873	14,199,117	17,242,873
Other Long-term Liabilities	565,927	481,679	1,318,431	1,116,249	1,884,358	1,597,928
Capital Leases	288,359	407,699	-	-	288,359	407,699
Notes Payable	15,056,501	13,400,000	12,109,998	12,801,722	27,166,499	26,201,722
Unamortized Premium on Debt	430,381	487,505	-	-	430,381	487,505
Landfill Closure & Postclosure	-	-	9,165,336	8,953,144	9,165,336	8,953,144
Compensated Absences	10,979,387	10,586,961	1,713,322	1,684,847	12,692,709	12,271,808
Net Pension Liability	141,260,978	80,739,247	25,427,153	14,447,629	166,688,131	95,186,876
Net OPEB Liability	66,075,712	55,306,344	11,943,869	9,968,687	78,019,581	65,275,031
	<u>\$ 248,021,397</u>	<u>\$ 176,415,779</u>	<u>\$ 77,858,074</u>	<u>\$ 68,353,807</u>	<u>\$ 325,879,471</u>	<u>\$ 244,769,586</u>

Of the debt outstanding at December 31, 2019, the general obligation bonds and notes are backed by the full faith and credit of the County and the special assessment bonds are debt that the County is liable for in the event of default by the property owner subject to the assessment. The Ohio Water Development Authority Loans (OWDA) are for water and wastewater utility improvements. The Other Long-term Liabilities are for water and wastewater utility improvements and road improvements. Capital leases are for the acquisition of capital assets which are paid for over the lease period. Compensated absences are unpaid leave benefits

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accumulated by County employees and are payable upon termination of employment, subject to certain restrictions.

Interest and fiscal charges amounted to 0.8 million of expenses for governmental activities.

The County's governmental long-term general obligations increased by \$71,605,618, or 41 percent, in 2019. The County issued two notes totaling \$15,005,000 in 2019 for an administration building project and additional motor vehicles. The net pension liability increased over \$60.5 million from the prior year and the net OPEB liability increased \$10.8 million, resulting in the large overall increase.

The long-term obligations for business-type activities increased by \$9,504,267, or 14 percent, during 2019. The County issued \$284,244 in Ohio Public Works Commission Loans during 2019 for business-type activities, \$5,577 in Ohio Water Development Authority loans and a \$0.2 million increase was recorded for the landfill closure and post-closure costs. During the year, the County retired \$12.8 million in business-type activities long-term notes and also reissued \$12.1 million in business-type activities notes. The net pension liability increased over \$11.0 million from the prior year resulting in the overall increase.

The County maintains an "Aa1" credit rating from Moody's Investor Services, Inc. The overall debt margin at December 31, 2019 was \$133.8 million with an unvoted total debt margin of \$40.4 million. Additional information on the County's long-term debt can be found in Note H of this report.

Economic Factors and Next Year's Budgets and Rates

As previously stated, the fund balance in the General Fund increased in 2019 as a result of interest and miscellaneous revenue increases. Due to increases in federal and state funding cutbacks in recent years, the Commissioners and the department heads have worked diligently in reducing expenses. The Commissioners are reviewing all "non-statutorily" mandated expenditure functions to determine what can be further reduced and/or eliminated, and they are stringently monitoring all expenses and are curtailing travel and equipment purchases unless absolutely needed.

The County's portion of federal and state-based revenue has also been affected by the economic conditions. The State of Ohio has experienced revenue losses and, as a result, has instituted cutbacks to state agencies and in their allocations to county and other local governments. These reduced federal and state funding/reimbursements for various programs have, in some cases, resulted in additional pressure on the General Fund balance, as well as several other County funds.

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The County supports expansion of local businesses and has begun many initiatives in recent years to further their support by offering low interest loans to businesses through the Community and Economic Development Department and by working closely with regional partners to continue future expansion of local businesses and/or retainage or creation of additional jobs for Lake County.

Inflationary trends for the County improved in 2019. The unemployment rate for the County at the end of 2019 was 4.5 percent, which was a decrease from the 4.9 percent at the end of 2018. The County's rate compares favorably to the State rate of 4.9 percent at the end of 2019 but is slightly higher than the Federal rate of 4.1 percent. Lake County's economy has been resilient in contrast to other counties in the State of Ohio who are facing significant financial hardships and budget reductions. The key factor is the County's large retail market and its diversified commercial and industrial economic base. Residential new construction edged up again in 2019. The County is fortunate to have a fairly large amount of undeveloped land in the eastern and southern portions of the County which can hopefully house future new development once the economy improves.

Requests for Information

This financial report is designed to provide a general overview of the County's finances for all those with an interest in the government's finances. Questions concerning any of the information provided in this report or requests for additional financial information should be addressed to Christopher A. Galloway, Lake County Auditor, 105 Main Street, Painesville, Ohio 44077, (440) 350-2532, or email at: auditor@lakecountyohio.gov, or visit the County Web Site at: <http://www.lakecountyohio.gov>.

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LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Statement of Net Position
December 31, 2019

	Primary Government			Component Units	
	Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Workshop	Port Authority
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 205,496,076	\$ 50,768,036	\$ 256,264,112	\$ 878,622	\$ 1,210,895
Receivables:					
Property Taxes	51,679,625	-	51,679,625	-	-
Sales Tax	6,631,539	-	6,631,539	-	-
Accounts	745,908	6,776,255	7,522,163	83,164	18,506
Unbilled Accounts	-	4,858,996	4,858,996	-	-
Other Assets and Receivables	-	-	-	100	483,350
Special Assessments	12,458,486	-	12,458,486	-	-
Accrued Interest	599,819	-	599,819	-	-
Due from Other Governments	14,597,496	-	14,597,496	-	1,778
Materials and Supplies Inventory	633,458	1,733,678	2,367,136	423	-
Internal Balances	172,255	(172,255)	-	-	-
Loans Receivable	335,257	-	335,257	-	-
Prepaid Items	243,268	48,031	291,299	16,536	12,165
Net Pension Asset	564,969	109,218	674,187	-	9,357
Net OPEB Asset	1,865	-	1,865	-	-
Nondepreciable Capital Assets	52,283,090	30,985,949	83,269,039	-	8,644,556
Depreciable Capital Assets (Net)	125,970,505	217,645,718	343,616,223	4,120	1,920,648
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>472,413,616</u>	<u>312,753,626</u>	<u>785,167,242</u>	<u>982,965</u>	<u>12,301,255</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Deferred Charge on Refunding	137,654	-	137,654	-	-
Pension	42,222,318	7,588,403	49,810,721	-	217,335
OPEB	5,270,750	941,725	6,212,475	-	61,380
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>47,630,722</u>	<u>8,530,128</u>	<u>56,160,850</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>278,715</u>
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	2,529,518	593,103	3,122,621	25	42,750
Accrued Wages and Benefits	2,045,637	304,766	2,350,403	27,457	-
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	275,670	-	275,670	-	-
Intergovernmental Payable	1,559,385	188,229	1,747,614	-	4,968
Accrued Interest Payable	253,900	222,273	476,173	-	-
Unearned Revenue	-	2,355,564	2,355,564	-	-
Other Payables	-	-	-	4,226	406,948
Customer Deposits	-	437,734	437,734	-	-
Claims Payable	252,423	-	252,423	-	-
Long Term Liabilities:	-	-	-	-	-
Due Within One Year	2,909,096	14,401,702	17,310,798	-	22,652
Due in More Than One Year:					
Net Pension Liability	141,260,978	25,427,153	166,688,131	-	520,098
Net OPEB Liability	66,075,712	11,943,869	78,019,581	-	390,868
Other Amounts Due in More than One Year	37,785,653	26,085,350	63,871,003	-	115,000
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>254,947,972</u>	<u>81,959,743</u>	<u>336,907,715</u>	<u>31,708</u>	<u>1,503,284</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Property Taxes	49,672,630	-	49,672,630	-	-
Pension	2,584,113	399,663	2,983,776	-	19,963
OPEB	403,076	54,971	458,047	-	1,061
Gain on Sale of Land	-	-	-	-	324,600
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>52,659,819</u>	<u>454,634</u>	<u>53,114,453</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>345,624</u>
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	148,978,656	219,023,273	368,001,929	4,120	10,438,604
Restricted for:					
Debt Service	8,464,340	-	8,464,340	-	12
Capital Projects	53,300,680	-	53,300,680	-	94,087
Other Purposes	9,437,440	-	9,437,440	9,676	-
Public Assistance/Human Services	48,477,388	-	48,477,388	-	-
Roads & Bridges	5,721,534	-	5,721,534	-	-
Health Programs	6,685,004	-	6,685,004	-	-
Judicial/Public Safety Grants/Programs	10,986,342	-	10,986,342	-	-
Economic Development	7,071,008	-	7,071,008	-	-
Children's Services Programs	4,818,727	-	4,818,727	-	-
Other Public Works Activity	14,307,585	-	14,307,585	-	-
Unrestricted (Deficit)	(105,812,157)	19,846,104	(85,966,053)	937,461	198,359
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 212,436,547</u>	<u>\$ 238,869,377</u>	<u>\$ 451,305,924</u>	<u>\$ 951,257</u>	<u>\$ 10,731,062</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Statement of Activities
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

		Program Revenues		
	Expenses	Charges for Services & Operating Assessments	Operating Grants, Contributions & Interest	Capital Grants & Contributions
Primary Government				
Governmental Activities:				
General Government	\$ 14,124,022	\$ 7,120,438	\$ 167,117	\$ -
Judicial & Public Safety	61,755,465	11,847,965	1,392,059	509,232
Public Works	19,334,309	4,961,337	7,665,619	2,616,442
Human Services	76,476,586	1,942,807	26,245,860	-
Health	15,789,165	765,819	4,764,514	-
Community & Economic Development	2,366,047	-	2,967,204	-
Interest and Fiscal Charges	750,191	-	-	-
<i>Total Governmental Activities</i>	<u>190,595,785</u>	<u>26,638,366</u>	<u>43,202,373</u>	<u>3,125,674</u>
Business-Type Activities				
Water	16,656,670	17,448,244	-	821,433
Wastewater	21,241,040	19,553,001	-	945,719
Solid Waste	6,370,246	7,052,879	-	-
<i>Total Business-Type Activities</i>	<u>44,267,956</u>	<u>44,054,124</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1,767,152</u>
<i>Total - Primary Government</i>	<u>\$ 234,863,741</u>	<u>\$ 70,692,490</u>	<u>\$ 43,202,373</u>	<u>\$ 4,892,826</u>
Component Units				
Workshop	\$ 777,376	\$ 628,697	\$ 139,861	\$ -
Port Authority	2,068,295	426,875	935,304	325,347
<i>Total - Component Units</i>	<u>\$ 2,845,671</u>	<u>\$ 1,055,572</u>	<u>\$ 1,075,165</u>	<u>\$ 325,347</u>
General Revenues				
Property Taxes Levied for:				
General Purposes				
Developmental Disabilities				
Mental Health				
Children's Services				
Narcotics Agency				
Forensic Crime Laboratory				
Senior Citizens Services				
Sales Taxes Levied for General Purposes				
Conveyance Tax Levied for General Purposes				
Lodging Tax Levied for Specific Purposes				
Grants and Entitlements not Restricted to Specific Programs				
Investment Earnings				
Miscellaneous				
<i>Total General Revenues</i>				
Net Transfers				
<i>Change in Net Position</i>				
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>				
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>				

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position				
Primary Government			Component Units	
Governmental Activities	Business-Type Activities	Total	Workshop	Port Authority
\$ (6,836,467)	\$ -	\$ (6,836,467)	\$ -	\$ -
(48,006,209)	-	(48,006,209)	-	-
(4,090,911)	-	(4,090,911)	-	-
(48,287,919)	-	(48,287,919)	-	-
(10,258,832)	-	(10,258,832)	-	-
601,157	-	601,157	-	-
(750,191)	-	(750,191)	-	-
(117,629,372)	-	(117,629,372)	-	-
-	1,613,007	1,613,007	-	-
-	(742,320)	(742,320)	-	-
-	682,633	682,633	-	-
-	1,553,320	1,553,320	-	-
\$ (117,629,372)	\$ 1,553,320	\$ (116,076,052)	\$ -	\$ -
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,818)	\$ -
-	-	-	-	(380,769)
\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (8,818)	\$ (380,769)
5,581,845	-	5,581,845	-	-
24,322,622	-	24,322,622	-	-
8,268,621	-	8,268,621	-	-
5,441,051	-	5,441,051	-	-
1,107,395	-	1,107,395	-	-
3,645,673	-	3,645,673	-	-
4,301,643	-	4,301,643	-	-
38,569,354	-	38,569,354	-	-
3,970,802	-	3,970,802	-	-
2,171,837	-	2,171,837	-	-
11,585,084	-	11,585,084	-	-
7,778,075	-	7,778,075	22,931	6,575
9,005,005	165,810	9,170,815	-	51,825
125,749,007	165,810	125,914,817	22,931	58,400
100,000	(100,000)	-	-	-
8,219,635	1,619,130	9,838,765	14,113	(322,369)
204,216,912	237,250,247	441,467,159	937,144	11,053,431
\$ 212,436,547	\$ 238,869,377	\$ 451,305,924	\$ 951,257	\$ 10,731,062

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

Balance Sheet
Governmental Funds
December 31, 2019

	General	Developmental Disabilities Board	ADAMHS Board	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Assets					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 35,688,301	\$ 42,302,412	\$ 3,937,798	\$ 104,332,072	\$ 186,260,583
Receivables:					
Property Taxes	5,476,389	23,852,661	8,117,098	14,233,477	51,679,625
Sales Tax	6,631,539	-	-	-	6,631,539
Accounts	363,157	43,075	-	337,749	743,981
Special Assessments	-	-	-	12,458,486	12,458,486
Accrued Interest	592,561	-	-	7,258	599,819
Due from Other Funds	26,596	-	-	291,224	317,820
Due from Other Governments	939,444	981,024	2,635,612	9,956,215	14,512,295
Materials and Supplies Inventory	-	-	-	579,520	579,520
Interfund Receivable	269,765	-	-	-	269,765
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	335,257	335,257
Prepaid Items	176,708	31,398	8,773	26,281	243,160
Total Assets	\$ 50,164,460	\$ 67,210,570	\$ 14,699,281	\$ 142,557,539	\$ 274,631,850
Liabilities					
Accounts Payable	\$ 885,598	\$ 33,674	\$ 376	\$ 1,605,799	\$ 2,525,447
Accrued Wages & Benefits	840,511	589,181	19,837	588,914	2,038,443
Matured Compensated Absences Payable	93,716	100,771	-	81,183	275,670
Due to Other Funds	39,182	-	155	158,334	197,671
Intergovernmental Payable	599,572	113,118	12,391	829,891	1,554,972
Interfund Payable	-	-	-	269,765	269,765
Total Liabilities	2,458,579	836,744	32,759	3,533,886	6,861,968
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Unavailable Revenue - Property Taxes	193,054	945,677	308,694	559,570	2,006,995
Unavailable Revenue - Special Assessments	-	-	-	5,841,728	5,841,728
Unavailable Revenue - Intergovernmental	-	-	1,279,381	6,881,047	8,160,428
Deferred Inflows - Property Taxes	5,283,335	22,906,984	7,808,404	13,673,907	49,672,630
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	5,476,389	23,852,661	9,396,479	26,956,252	65,681,781
Fund Balances					
Nonspendable:					
Inventory	-	-	-	579,520	579,520
Prepaid Assets	176,708	31,398	8,773	26,281	243,160
Unclaimed Funds	804,124	-	-	-	804,124
Restricted for:					
Other Purposes	-	-	-	6,215,857	6,215,857
Debt Service	-	-	-	2,622,612	2,622,612
Capital Projects	-	-	-	53,300,680	53,300,680
Public Assistance/Human Services	-	42,489,767	-	3,324,517	45,814,284
Roads & Bridges	-	-	-	5,892,738	5,892,738
Health Programs	-	-	5,261,270	-	5,261,270
Judicial/Public Safety/Grant Programs	-	-	-	11,315,466	11,315,466
Economic Development	-	-	-	7,155,750	7,155,750
Children's Services	-	-	-	4,095,877	4,095,877
General Government Operations	-	-	-	3,035,480	3,035,480
Public Works	-	-	-	14,520,932	14,520,932
Committed for:					
Central Communications	3,396,247	-	-	-	3,396,247
Budget Stabilization	9,042,400	-	-	-	9,042,400
Employee Payroll	10,450,000	-	-	-	10,450,000
Assigned for:					
Encumbrances	213,187	-	-	-	213,187
Claimants	486,377	-	-	-	486,377
Unassigned (Deficit)	17,660,449	-	-	(18,309)	17,642,140
Total Fund Balances	42,229,492	42,521,165	5,270,043	112,067,401	202,088,101
Total Liabilities, Deferred Inflows of Resources and Fund Balances	\$ 50,164,460	\$ 67,210,570	\$ 14,699,281	\$ 142,557,539	\$ 274,631,850

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Reconciliation of Total Governmental Fund Balances to
Net Position of Governmental Activities
December 31, 2019

Total Governmental Fund Balances	\$ 202,088,101
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of net position are different because:</i>	
Capital assets used in governmental activities are not financial resources and therefore are not reported in the funds	178,244,577
Other long-term assets are not available to pay for current-period expenditures and therefore are reported as unavailable revenue in the funds:	
Property & Other Local Taxes	2,006,995
Special Assessments	5,841,728
Intergovernmental	8,160,428
Total	16,009,151
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	(253,900)
Certain debt charges reported as an expenditure in governmental funds are allocated as an expense over the life of the debt on a full accrual basis.	
Deferred Outflow on Refunded Bonds	137,654
Deferred outflows and inflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB are applicable to future periods and, therefore, are not reported in the funds.	
Deferred outflows of resources related to pensions and OPEB:	
Pension	41,988,109
OPEB	5,241,684
Total	47,229,793
Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB:	
Pension	(2,571,777)
OPEB	(401,379)
Total	(2,973,156)
Internal service funds are used by management to charge the costs of insurance and other expenses to individual funds. The assets and liabilities of the internal service funds are included in governmental activities in the statement of net position.	
Subtotal prior to full accrual adjustments	19,160,672
Capital Assets	9,018
Compensated Absences	(23,015)
Net Pension Liability	(784,789)
Net Pension Asset	3,371
Net OPEB Liability	(368,638)
Deferred outflows of resources - Pension	234,209
Deferred outflows of resources - OPEB	29,066
Deferred inflows of resources - Pension	(12,336)
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(1,697)
Total	18,245,861
Long-term liabilities, including compensated absences payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds:	
General Obligation Bonds	(7,395,000)
Special Assessment Bonds	(5,969,152)
Long-Term Notes Payable	(15,056,501)
Other Long-Term Liabilities	(565,927)
Unamortized Premium on Bonds	(430,381)
Capital Leases	(288,359)
Compensated Absences	(10,966,414)
Net Pension Liability	(140,476,189)
Net Pension Asset	561,598
Net OPEB Liability	(65,707,074)
Net OPEB Asset	1,865
Total	(246,291,534)
Net Position of Governmental Activities	\$ 212,436,547

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances
Governmental Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	General	Developmental Disabilities Board	ADAMHS Board	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Revenues					
Property Taxes	\$ 5,604,528	\$ 24,433,657	\$ 8,304,839	\$ 14,561,428	\$ 52,904,452
Sales Tax	38,569,354	-	-	-	38,569,354
Conveyance & Other Local Taxes	3,970,802	-	-	2,171,837	6,142,639
Fees & Charges for Services	7,771,951	-	-	11,138,695	18,910,646
Licenses & Permits	813,766	-	-	1,151,441	1,965,207
Fines & Forfeitures	174,598	-	-	1,175,469	1,350,067
Intergovernmental	6,416,995	17,563,588	5,568,343	31,432,217	60,981,143
Special Assessments	-	-	-	6,530,867	6,530,867
Interest	7,644,333	-	-	133,742	7,778,075
Contributions & Donations	-	9,357	-	30,692	40,049
Miscellaneous	1,238,036	1,477,841	1,351,651	4,848,863	8,916,391
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>72,204,363</u>	<u>43,484,443</u>	<u>15,224,833</u>	<u>73,175,251</u>	<u>204,088,890</u>
Expenditures					
Current:					
General Government	13,352,392	-	-	6,058,421	19,410,813
Judicial & Public Safety	37,955,606	-	-	11,676,106	49,631,712
Public Works	173,249	-	-	19,677,385	19,850,634
Human Services	1,317,799	37,302,931	-	28,229,818	66,850,548
Health	14,147	-	15,026,871	574,865	15,615,883
Community & Economic Development	-	-	-	2,410,150	2,410,150
Capital Outlay	-	-	-	10,560,033	10,560,033
Debt Service:					
Principal Retirement	-	-	-	15,227,284	15,227,284
Interest and Fiscal Charges	-	-	-	867,991	867,991
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>52,813,193</u>	<u>37,302,931</u>	<u>15,026,871</u>	<u>95,282,053</u>	<u>200,425,048</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues</i>					
<i>Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>19,391,170</u>	<u>6,181,512</u>	<u>197,962</u>	<u>(22,106,802)</u>	<u>3,663,842</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)					
Note Issuance	-	-	-	15,005,000	15,005,000
Premium on Note Issuance	-	-	-	103,003	103,003
Proceeds from OPWC Loan	-	-	-	150,000	150,000
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	14,711	-	-	3,882	18,593
Transfers In	-	4,833,456	-	34,033,806	38,867,262
Transfers Out	(18,125,304)	(10,499,653)	-	(10,142,305)	(38,767,262)
<i>Total Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(18,110,593)</u>	<u>(5,666,197)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>39,153,386</u>	<u>15,376,596</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	<u>1,280,577</u>	<u>515,315</u>	<u>197,962</u>	<u>17,046,584</u>	<u>19,040,438</u>
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>40,948,915</u>	<u>42,005,850</u>	<u>5,072,081</u>	<u>95,020,817</u>	<u>183,047,663</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 42,229,492</u>	<u>\$ 42,521,165</u>	<u>\$ 5,270,043</u>	<u>\$ 112,067,401</u>	<u>\$ 202,088,101</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
*Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and
 Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities
 For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

Net Change in Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 19,040,438
<i>Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities are different because:</i>	
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures, however, in the statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which depreciation exceeded capital outlays in the current period.	
Capital Asset Additions	27,583,137
Current Year Depreciation	<u>(9,416,679)</u>
Total	18,166,458
Governmental funds only report the disposal of capital assets to the extent proceeds are received from the sale. In the statement of activities, a gain or loss is reported for each disposal.	
	(21,412)
Revenues in the statement of activities that do not provide current financial resources are not reported as revenues in the funds.	
Property & Other Local Taxes	(235,602)
Special Assessments	(1,204,613)
Intergovernmental	<u>(4,021,869)</u>
Total	(5,462,084)
Repayment of long-term obligations is an expenditure in the governmental funds, but the repayment reduces long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
G.O. Bonds	1,010,000
S.A. Bonds	632,192
OPWC Loans	65,752
Notes	13,400,000
Capital Leases	<u>119,340</u>
Total	15,227,284
Contractually required contributions are reported as expenditures in governmental funds; however, the statement of net position reports the impact as deferred outflows.	
Pension	10,215,333
Except for amounts reported as deferred inflows/outflows, changes in net pension/OPEB liability are reported as pension/OPEB expense in the statement of activities.	
Pension	(30,849,419)
OPEB	<u>(5,968,102)</u>
Total	(36,817,521)
Internal service funds used by management to charge the costs of insurance and other expenses to individual funds are not reported in the entity-wide statement of activities. Governmental expenditures and related internal service fund revenues are eliminated. The net revenue (expense) of the internal service funds are allocated among the governmental activities.	
Subtotal prior to full accrual adjustments	3,557,336
Deferred outflows of resources - Pension	57,154
Deferred inflows of resources - Pension	(174,102)
Deferred inflows of resources - OPEB	(33,613)
Current Year Depreciation	(3,007)
Compensated Absences	<u>8,064</u>
Total	3,411,832
Some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds.	
Compensated Absences	(400,490)
Governmental funds report premiums and deferred outflows as expenditures, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities.	
Amortization of Deferred Outflow on Refunded Bonds	(23,597)
Amortization of Bond & Note Premiums	<u>108,626</u>
Total	85,029
In the statement of activities, interest is accrued on outstanding bonds, whereas in governmental funds, an interest expenditure is reported when due.	
	32,771
Other financing sources in the governmental funds increase the long-term liabilities in the statement of net position.	
Notes Issued, Including premiums	(15,108,003)
OPWC Loan Issued	<u>(150,000)</u>
Total	(15,258,003)
Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities	<u>\$ 8,219,635</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
General Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 4,950,000	\$ 5,600,000	\$ 5,604,528	\$ 4,528
Sales Tax	33,000,000	38,100,000	38,134,884	34,884
Conveyance & Other Local Taxes	2,851,000	4,052,600	3,970,802	(81,798)
Fees & Charges for Services	6,281,468	5,760,348	5,634,310	(126,038)
Licenses & Permits	613,500	822,700	816,699	(6,001)
Fines & Forfeitures	158,000	170,000	170,393	393
Intergovernmental	4,842,000	6,274,450	6,468,922	194,472
Interest	2,300,000	5,735,000	5,743,768	8,768
Miscellaneous	4,905,324	9,131,229	1,347,706	(7,783,523)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	<u>59,901,292</u>	<u>75,646,327</u>	<u>67,892,012</u>	<u>(7,754,315)</u>
Expenditures				
Current:				
General Government	14,863,653	14,740,394	12,214,423	2,525,971
Judicial & Public Safety	37,671,977	39,611,259	38,357,017	1,254,242
Public Works	212,358	213,958	210,425	3,533
Human Services	1,375,748	1,405,998	1,319,716	86,282
Health	31,355	33,355	18,045	15,310
<i>Total Expenditures</i>	<u>54,155,091</u>	<u>56,004,964</u>	<u>52,119,626</u>	<u>3,885,338</u>
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	<u>5,746,201</u>	<u>19,641,363</u>	<u>15,772,386</u>	<u>(3,868,977)</u>
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Proceeds from Sale of Capital Assets	-	11,100	14,711	3,611
Advances In	-	650,000	650,000	-
Advances Out	-	(250,000)	(250,000)	-
Transfers In	-	1,365,000	1,365,000	-
Transfers Out	(3,101,150)	(19,694,326)	(18,125,304)	1,569,022
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	<u>(3,101,150)</u>	<u>(17,918,226)</u>	<u>(16,345,593)</u>	<u>1,572,633</u>
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	<u>2,645,051</u>	<u>1,723,137</u>	<u>(573,207)</u>	<u>(2,296,344)</u>
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	<u>30,026,045</u>	<u>30,026,045</u>	<u>30,026,045</u>	<u>-</u>
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	<u>851,681</u>	<u>851,681</u>	<u>851,681</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 33,522,777</u>	<u>\$ 32,600,863</u>	<u>\$ 30,304,519</u>	<u>\$ (2,296,344)</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Developmental Disabilities Board Fund
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 24,607,911	\$ 26,496,699	\$ 24,433,657	\$ (2,063,042)
Intergovernmental	15,139,874	18,891,745	17,420,828	(1,470,917)
Contributions & Donations	6,000	10,147	9,357	(790)
Miscellaneous	1,173,125	1,611,088	1,485,648	(125,440)
<i>Total Revenues</i>	40,926,910	47,009,679	43,349,490	(3,660,189)
Expenditures				
Current:				
Human Services	39,857,135	47,552,991	37,680,845	9,872,146
<i>Excess of Revenues Over (Under) Expenditures</i>	1,069,775	(543,312)	5,668,645	6,211,957
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers In	-	-	4,833,456	4,833,456
Transfers Out	(2,086,706)	(11,781,089)	(10,499,653)	1,281,436
<i>Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)</i>	(2,086,706)	(11,781,089)	(5,666,197)	6,114,892
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(1,016,931)	(12,324,401)	2,448	12,326,849
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	42,299,964	42,299,964	42,299,964	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	-	-	-	-
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	\$ 41,283,033	\$ 29,975,563	\$ 42,302,412	\$ 12,326,849

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance -
Budget (Non-GAAP Basis) and Actual
Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction & Mental Health Services Fund (ADAMHS Board)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance with Final Budget Positive (Negative)
	Original	Final	Actual	
Revenues				
Property Taxes	\$ 8,350,000	\$ 8,350,000	\$ 8,304,839	\$ (45,161)
Intergovernmental	5,353,610	5,753,610	5,875,757	122,147
Miscellaneous	622,565	622,565	1,351,651	729,086
<i>Total Revenues</i>	14,326,175	14,726,175	15,532,247	806,072
Expenditures				
Current:				
Health	14,726,175	17,108,748	15,108,601	2,000,147
<i>Net Change in Fund Balance</i>	(400,000)	(2,382,573)	423,646	2,806,219
<i>Fund Balance Beginning of Year</i>	3,468,211	3,468,211	3,468,211	-
Prior Year Encumbrances Appropriated	45,441	45,441	45,441	-
<i>Fund Balance End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 3,113,652</u>	<u>\$ 1,131,079</u>	<u>\$ 3,937,298</u>	<u>\$ 2,806,219</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Statement of Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
December 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise				Governmental Activities
	Water	Waste Water	Solid Waste	Total	Internal Service Funds
Assets					
<i>Current Assets:</i>					
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 12,823,177	\$ 15,303,467	\$ 22,641,392	\$ 50,768,036	\$ 19,235,493
Net Receivables:					
Accounts	2,977,234	2,576,612	1,222,409	6,776,255	1,927
Unbilled Accounts	2,169,456	2,689,540	-	4,858,996	-
Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	52,360
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-	85,201
Prepaid Items	21,178	23,146	3,707	48,031	108
Materials and Supplies Inventory	1,218,232	513,347	2,099	1,733,678	53,938
<i>Total Current Assets</i>	<u>19,209,277</u>	<u>21,106,112</u>	<u>23,869,607</u>	<u>64,184,996</u>	<u>19,429,027</u>
<i>Noncurrent Assets:</i>					
Land	1,303,593	1,500,174	1,798,825	4,602,592	-
Land Improvements	88,142	36,365	259,316	383,823	-
Utility Plant in Service	181,389,500	268,503,043	22,631,432	472,523,975	-
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	4,773,287	4,963,478	1,120,033	10,856,798	33,036
Less: Accumulated Depreciation	(102,376,296)	(148,976,741)	(14,765,841)	(266,118,878)	(24,018)
Construction in Progress	11,458,281	14,800,794	124,282	26,383,357	-
Net Pension Asset	51,912	53,935	3,371	109,218	3,371
<i>Total Noncurrent Assets</i>	<u>96,688,419</u>	<u>140,881,048</u>	<u>11,171,418</u>	<u>248,740,885</u>	<u>12,389</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u>115,897,696</u>	<u>161,987,160</u>	<u>35,041,025</u>	<u>312,925,881</u>	<u>19,441,416</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources					
Pension - OPERS	3,606,834	3,747,360	234,209	7,588,403	234,209
Other Postemployment Benefits - OPERS	447,610	465,049	29,066	941,725	29,066
<i>Total Deferred Outflows of Resources</i>	<u>4,054,444</u>	<u>4,212,409</u>	<u>263,275</u>	<u>8,530,128</u>	<u>263,275</u>
Liabilities:					
<i>Current Liabilities:</i>					
Accounts Payable	30,451	540,652	22,000	593,103	4,071
Accrued Wages & Benefits	147,607	144,380	12,779	304,766	7,194
Accrued Interest Payable	106,229	116,044	-	222,273	-
Unearned Revenue	1,001,637	1,353,927	-	2,355,564	-
Due to Other Funds	71,967	67,088	33,200	172,255	254
Due to Other Governments	89,345	91,192	7,692	188,229	4,413
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	252,423
Customer Deposits	218,055	219,679	-	437,734	-
Compensated Absences Payable - Current	102,914	83,784	10,441	197,139	2,086
Notes Payable - Current	4,290,902	7,819,096	-	12,109,998	-
OWDA Loans Payable - Current	33,648	1,797,306	-	1,830,954	-
General Obligation Bonds Payable - Current	-	165,703	-	165,703	-
Other Long-Term Debt Payable - Current	26,931	70,977	-	97,908	-
<i>Total Current Liabilities</i>	<u>6,119,686</u>	<u>12,469,828</u>	<u>86,112</u>	<u>18,675,626</u>	<u>270,441</u>
<i>Long-Term Liabilities (net of current portion)</i>					
Compensated Absences Payable	808,285	603,137	104,761	1,516,183	20,929
OWDA Loans Payable	495,700	11,872,463	-	12,368,163	-
General Obligation Bonds Payable	-	1,815,145	-	1,815,145	-
Other Long-Term Debt Payable	427,214	793,309	-	1,220,523	-
Net Pension Liability - OPERS	12,085,745	12,556,619	784,789	25,427,153	784,789
Net OPEB Liability - OPERS	5,677,024	5,898,207	368,638	11,943,869	368,638
Landfill Closure & Post-Closure Costs	-	-	9,165,336	9,165,336	-
<i>Total Long-Term Liabilities</i>	<u>19,493,968</u>	<u>33,538,880</u>	<u>10,423,524</u>	<u>63,456,372</u>	<u>1,174,356</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u>25,613,654</u>	<u>46,008,708</u>	<u>10,509,636</u>	<u>82,131,998</u>	<u>1,444,797</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources					
Pension - OPERS	189,963	197,364	12,336	399,663	12,336
Other Postemployment Benefits - OPERS	26,128	27,146	1,697	54,971	1,697
<i>Total Deferred Inflows of Resources</i>	<u>216,091</u>	<u>224,510</u>	<u>14,033</u>	<u>454,634</u>	<u>14,033</u>
Net Position					
Net Investment in Capital Assets	91,362,112	116,493,114	11,168,047	219,023,273	9,018
Unrestricted	2,760,283	3,473,237	13,612,584	19,846,104	18,236,843
<i>Total Net Position</i>	<u>\$ 94,122,395</u>	<u>\$ 119,966,351</u>	<u>\$ 24,780,631</u>	<u>\$ 238,869,377</u>	<u>\$ 18,245,861</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Statement of Revenues, Expenses, and Changes in Fund Net Position
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise				Governmental Activities
	Water	Waste Water	Solid Waste	Total	Internal Service
Operating Revenues					
Water Sales	\$ 16,983,924	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16,983,924	\$ -
Sewer Charges	-	17,754,372	-	17,754,372	-
Fees, Permits & Tap-Ins	46,484	88,425	-	134,909	-
Charges for Services	417,836	1,710,204	7,052,879	9,180,919	21,731,763
Other Operating Revenues	107,913	7,424	18,379	133,716	88,614
<i>Total Operating Revenues</i>	<u>17,556,157</u>	<u>19,560,425</u>	<u>7,071,258</u>	<u>44,187,840</u>	<u>21,820,377</u>
Operating Expenses					
Personal Services	9,841,893	10,039,458	756,193	20,637,544	389,691
Contractual Services	729,615	1,664,588	4,486,987	6,881,190	158,138
Materials & Supplies	1,617,600	1,247,697	77,470	2,942,767	674,571
Other Operating Expenses	1,159,725	2,579,516	185,594	3,924,835	1,850,644
Depreciation Expense	3,230,985	5,204,883	864,002	9,299,870	3,007
Insurance Claims	-	-	-	-	15,332,494
<i>Total Operating Expenses</i>	<u>16,579,818</u>	<u>20,736,142</u>	<u>6,370,246</u>	<u>43,686,206</u>	<u>18,408,545</u>
<i>Operating Income (Loss)</i>	<u>976,339</u>	<u>(1,175,717)</u>	<u>701,012</u>	<u>501,634</u>	<u>3,411,832</u>
Non-Operating Revenues (Expenses)					
Interest and Fiscal Charges	(76,852)	(504,898)	-	(581,750)	-
Other Non-Operating Revenue	22,510	5,015	4,569	32,094	-
<i>Income (Loss) Before Contributions & Transfers</i>	<u>921,997</u>	<u>(1,675,600)</u>	<u>705,581</u>	<u>(48,022)</u>	<u>3,411,832</u>
Grants & Contributed Capital	821,433	945,719	-	1,767,152	-
Transfers Out	(100,000)	-	-	(100,000)	-
<i>Change in Net Position</i>	<u>1,643,430</u>	<u>(729,881)</u>	<u>705,581</u>	<u>1,619,130</u>	<u>3,411,832</u>
<i>Net Position Beginning of Year</i>	<u>92,478,965</u>	<u>120,696,232</u>	<u>24,075,050</u>	<u>237,250,247</u>	<u>14,834,029</u>
<i>Net Position End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 94,122,395</u>	<u>\$ 119,966,351</u>	<u>\$ 24,780,631</u>	<u>\$ 238,869,377</u>	<u>\$ 18,245,861</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise				Governmental Activities
	Water	Waste Water	Solid Waste	Total	Internal Service
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:					
Cash Received from Customers	\$ 17,049,102	\$ 19,484,120	\$ 6,819,292	\$ 43,352,514	\$ 21,699,899
Other Operating Revenues	107,913	7,424	18,379	133,716	34,014
Cash Paid to Suppliers	(1,616,537)	(1,264,559)	(76,996)	(2,958,092)	(709,578)
Cash Paid to Employees	(7,427,326)	(7,664,322)	(602,354)	(15,694,002)	(236,141)
Cash Paid for Contractual Services	(1,892,337)	(2,026,800)	(4,517,985)	(8,437,122)	(161,925)
Cash Paid for Other Operating Expenses	(1,172,263)	(2,676,925)	(258,603)	(4,107,791)	(1,849,045)
Cash Paid for Claims	-	-	-	-	(15,328,725)
<i>Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities</i>	<u>5,048,552</u>	<u>5,858,938</u>	<u>1,381,733</u>	<u>12,289,223</u>	<u>3,448,499</u>
Cash Flows From Non-Capital Financing Activities					
Transfers Out	(100,000)	-	-	(100,000)	-
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities					
Proceeds of OPWC Loans	-	284,244	-	284,244	-
Proceeds of OWDA Loans	5,577	-	-	5,577	-
Proceeds of Notes	4,278,000	7,800,000	-	12,078,000	-
Premium on Note Issuance	25,804	38,192	-	63,996	-
Cash Received from Capital Grants	362,878	242,706	-	605,584	-
Cash Received from Disposal of Capital Assets	22,510	5,015	4,569	32,094	-
Payment for Capital Acquisitions	(5,083,418)	(6,110,574)	(98,714)	(11,292,706)	-
Principal Paid on Debt	(5,852,579)	(10,228,624)	-	(16,081,203)	-
Interest Paid on Debt	(125,606)	(687,667)	-	(813,273)	-
<i>Net Cash Provided by (Used For) Capital and Related Financing Activities</i>	<u>(6,366,834)</u>	<u>(8,656,708)</u>	<u>(94,145)</u>	<u>(15,117,687)</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents</i>	<u>(1,418,282)</u>	<u>(2,797,770)</u>	<u>1,287,588</u>	<u>(2,928,464)</u>	<u>3,448,499</u>
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents Beginning of Year</i>	<u>14,241,459</u>	<u>18,101,237</u>	<u>21,353,804</u>	<u>53,696,500</u>	<u>15,786,994</u>
<i>Cash and Cash Equivalents End of Year</i>	<u>\$ 12,823,177</u>	<u>\$ 15,303,467</u>	<u>\$ 22,641,392</u>	<u>\$ 50,768,036</u>	<u>\$ 19,235,493</u>

(Continued)

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Statement of Cash Flows
Proprietary Funds (Continued)
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019

	Business-Type Activities - Enterprise				Governmental Activities
	Water	Waste Water	Solid Waste	Total	Internal Service
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by (Used for) Operating Activities					
Operating Income (Loss)	\$ 976,339	\$ (1,175,717)	\$ 701,012	\$ 501,634	\$ 3,411,832
Adjustments:					
Depreciation	3,230,985	5,204,883	864,002	9,299,870	3,007
(Increase) Decrease in Assets & Deferred Outflows:					
Accounts Receivable	(64,567)	75,547	(233,587)	(222,607)	(744)
Unbilled Accounts Receivable	(345,725)	(127,878)	-	(473,603)	-
Inventory	29,648	(87,704)	(78)	(58,134)	(4,054)
Due from Other Funds	-	-	-	-	(16,035)
Due from Other Governments	-	-	-	-	(69,685)
Prepaid Items	221	91	23	335	(2)
Net Pension Asset	12,688	13,182	824	26,694	824
Deferred Outflows - Pension	(1,883,939)	(1,957,339)	(122,333)	(3,963,611)	(122,333)
Deferred Outflows - OPEB	(94,338)	(98,013)	(6,126)	(198,477)	(6,126)
Increase (Decrease) in Liabilities & Deferred Inflows:					
Accounts Payable	(167,298)	(404,545)	(229,572)	(801,415)	(31,992)
Accrued Wages	20,668	5,466	2,449	28,583	875
Due to Other Funds	69,142	66,105	33,048	168,295	164
Due to Other Governments	(1,102,710)	(45,731)	(118,765)	(1,267,206)	(1,178)
Compensated Absences Payable	72,048	(44,018)	445	28,475	1,978
Customer Deposits	11,150	(16,550)	-	(5,400)	-
Landfill Closure & Post-Closure Costs	-	-	212,192	212,192	-
Claims Payable	-	-	-	-	3,769
Net Pension Liability	5,154,062	5,354,870	334,680	10,843,612	334,680
Net OPEB Liability	938,821	975,399	60,962	1,975,182	60,962
Deferred Inflows - Pension	(1,481,807)	(1,539,540)	(96,220)	(3,117,567)	(96,220)
Deferred Inflows - OPEB	(326,836)	(339,570)	(21,223)	(687,629)	(21,223)
<i>Total Adjustments</i>	<u>4,072,213</u>	<u>7,034,655</u>	<u>680,721</u>	<u>11,787,589</u>	<u>36,667</u>
<i>Net Cash Provided By (Used For) Operating Activities</i>	<u>\$ 5,048,552</u>	<u>\$ 5,858,938</u>	<u>\$ 1,381,733</u>	<u>\$ 12,289,223</u>	<u>\$ 3,448,499</u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Statement of Fiduciary Assets and Liabilities
Agency Funds
December 31, 2019

	<u>Agency</u>
Assets:	
Equity in Pooled Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 36,044,145
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Non-Pooled Cash	5,798,354
Receivables:	
Taxes	349,304,154
Special Assessments	10,906,504
Due from Other Governments	<u>1,777,850</u>
<i>Total Assets</i>	<u><u>\$ 403,831,007</u></u>
 Liabilities:	
Due to Other Governments	\$ 385,929,265
Other Liabilities	<u>17,901,742</u>
<i>Total Liabilities</i>	<u><u>\$ 403,831,007</u></u>

The notes to the basic financial statements are an integral part of this statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE A – DESCRIPTION OF LAKE COUNTY

Lake County was established in March 1840 by an act of the Ohio General Assembly. Situated on Lake Erie in the extreme northeastern part of Ohio, the County operates as a political subdivision of the State of Ohio, exercising only those powers and powers incidental thereto, conferred by the Ohio Legislature. Lake County voters elect a total of eleven legislative and administrative county officials. The three-member Board of Commissioners is the legislative and executive body of the County. The County Auditor is the chief fiscal officer and tax assessor. The County Treasurer serves as the custodian of all County funds and as tax collector. In addition, there are six other elected administrative officials provided for by Ohio law, which include the Clerk of Courts, Coroner, Engineer, Prosecutor, Recorder, and Sheriff. The judicial branch of the County is comprised of four Common Pleas Court Judges, one Domestic Relations Court Judge, one Juvenile Court Judge, one Probate Court Judge and two Court of Appeals Judges.

Lake County provides a myriad of services to its approximately 230,000 residents. The County offers a wide range of human and social services, health and community assistance services, law enforcement services, road and building maintenance services as well as other general and administrative support services. Additionally, Lake County operates a water distribution, a wastewater collection system, a solid waste disposal system and a solid waste-recycling program.

REPORTING ENTITY

The reporting entity is comprised of the primary government, component units and other organizations that are included to ensure that the financial statements of the County are not misleading. The primary government consists of all funds, departments, boards and agencies that are not legally separate from the County. For Lake County, this includes the Children's Services Board, the Developmental Disabilities Board, the Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services Board, and all departments and activities that are directly operated by the elected County officials.

Component units are legally separate organizations for which the County is financially accountable. The County is financially accountable for an organization if the County appoints a voting majority of the organization's governing board and (1) the County is able to significantly influence the programs or services performed or provided by the organization; or (2) the County is legally entitled to or can otherwise access the organization's resources; the County is legally obligated or has otherwise assumed the responsibility to finance the deficits of, or provide financial support to, the organization; or the County is obligated for the debt of the organization. Component units may also include organizations for which the County approves the budget, the issuance of debt or the levying of taxes.

Discretely Presented Component Units

The component unit columns in the financial statements identify the financial data of the County's component units, Deepwood Industries, Inc. and the Lake County Port & Economic Development Authority. They are reported separately to emphasize that they are legally separate from the County.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE A – DESCRIPTION OF LAKE COUNTY (CONTINUED)

REPORTING ENTITY (Continued)

Discretely Presented Component Units (Continued)

DEEPWOOD INDUSTRIES, INC. (the Workshop)

Deepwood Industries, Inc. is a legally separate, not-for-profit corporation, served by a self-appointing board of trustees. The Workshop, under a contractual agreement with the Lake County Developmental Disabilities Board (the DD Board), provides a comprehensive program of services, including employment, for developmentally disabled citizens of Lake County. The DD Board provides the Workshop with expenses and personnel for operation of the Workshop, including staff salaries and benefits, equipment and other support services necessary for the implementation of the programs offered by the Workshop. The Workshop cannot issue bonded debt or levy taxes and, thus, is not fiscally independent. Since the Workshop is fiscally dependent on the County and since the Workshop provides services to other agencies in addition to the County government, Deepwood Industries, Inc. is reflected as a component unit of Lake County. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from Deepwood Industries, Inc., 8121 Deepwood Blvd., Mentor, OH 44060.

LAKE COUNTY OHIO PORT & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY (the Port Authority)

The Lake County Ohio Port Authority was established by the Board of the Lake County Commissioners in 2007 as a body corporate and politic for the purpose of promoting projects that will provide for the creation of jobs and employment opportunities and improve the economic welfare of the people residing in Lake County, as well as to encourage projects to enhance, foster, aid, provide or promote transportation, economic development, housing, recreation, education, governmental operations, culture or research within the territory served by the Port Authority. The Port Authority is governed by a seven member Board of Directors, each of whom is appointed by the Board of County Commissioners. The Board of County Commissioners can remove any appointed member of the Board of Directors and can also dissolve the Port Authority upon adoption of a resolution. As a result, the Port Authority is reflected as a component unit of Lake County. Separately issued financial statements can be obtained from the Lake County Ohio Port Authority, 1 Victoria Place, Suite 265A, Painesville, OH 44077.

Information in the following notes to the basic financial statements is applicable to the primary government. When information is provided relative to the component unit, it is specifically identified.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE A – DESCRIPTION OF LAKE COUNTY (CONTINUED)

REPORTING ENTITY (Continued)

The County Treasurer, as the custodian of public funds, invests all public monies held on deposit in the County treasury. In the case of the Lake County General Health District and the Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District, the County serves as fiscal agent but is not financially accountable for their operations. Accordingly, the activity of these agencies are presented as agency funds within the basic financial statements.

Related Organizations

The following entities are considered related organizations to the reporting entity. This decision was based on the fact that although the Board of Commissioners or County Probate Judge appoints the majority of the board members of each of these entities, the County is not fiscally accountable for any of these organizations. The Board of County Commissioners or County Probate Judge cannot impose its will on any of these entities in any manner, nor does there exist any financial benefit or burden relationship between any of these entities and the County. The entities that were determined to be related organizations are:

LAKE METROPARKS

The three Park District Commissioners are appointed by the Probate Judge of the County. The District hires and fires staff, and does not rely on the County to finance deficits. The County is not financially accountable for the District nor is the District financially dependent on the County. The District serves as its own taxing and debt issuance authority and does not receive any funding from the County.

LAKELAND COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Lakeland Community College is designated as a distinct political subdivision and corporate body that provides higher education opportunities to the residents of Lake County. No financial relationship exists between the County and the College. Although the Board of County Commissioners appoints the majority of Lakeland's board members, the College has complete control of its fiscal officers and operations.

LAKETRAN

Laketran provides bus transportation services to the residents of Lake County. Laketran is a distinct political subdivision of the State and a separate corporate body. Although all board members are appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, the Laketran Board has the separate governing authority to levy and collect taxes, adopt its own budget, issue bonds and control its own operations.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE A – DESCRIPTION OF LAKE COUNTY (CONTINUED)

REPORTING ENTITY (Continued)

LAKE COUNTY LIBRARY DISTRICT

The Morley Library provides library services to residents living in the City of Painesville, Grand River Village, a portion of Concord Township, Leroy Township and Painesville Township. Although the Board of County Commissioners appoints a majority of the Library District's board members, the County cannot impose its will on the Library District nor is there a financial benefit received by, or burden placed on, the County with respect to the Library District.

LAKE HEALTH

Lake Health is a private, not-for-profit healthcare provider with multiple facilities throughout Lake County. Although all board members are appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, the County cannot impose its will on Lake Health nor is there a financial benefit received by, or burden placed on, the County with respect to Lake Health.

Jointly Governed Organizations

The County is a participant in the following Jointly Governed Organizations:

NORTHEAST OHIO COMMUNITY ALTERNATIVE PROGRAM FACILITY (NEOCAP)

The Northeast Ohio Community Alternative Program Facility is a community based corrections facility that provides residents of the facility educational, vocational, substance abuse and support counseling services. The facility is administered by a judicial corrections board consisting of seven common pleas court judges. The members consist of two judges each from Trumbull and Lake Counties, and one judge each from Ashtabula, Geauga and Portage Counties. The Board adopts its own budget, authorizes expenditures and hires and fires its own staff. Funding is provided by the State of Ohio.

NORTHEAST OHIO NETWORK (NEON)

NEON is a council of governments formed to provide a regional effort in administering, managing, and operating programs for certain individuals with developmental disabilities. Participating counties include Geauga, Ashland, Ashtabula, Cuyahoga, Columbiana, Lorain, Lake, Mahoning, Medina, Portage, Richland, Stark, Summit, Trumbull and Wayne Counties. NEON's operation is controlled by their Board, which is comprised of the superintendents of the Board of Developmental Disabilities of each participating county. NEON adopts its own budget, authorizes expenditures and hires and fires its own staff. During 2019, NEON received sufficient revenues from State grant monies and no additional funds were needed from Lake County.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE A – DESCRIPTION OF LAKE COUNTY (CONTINUED)

Jointly Governed Organizations (Continued)

NORTHEAST OHIO AREAWIDE COORDINATING AGENCY (NOACA)

Northeast Ohio Areawide Coordinating Agency (NOACA) was created by the County Commissioners of Cuyahoga, Geauga, Lake, Lorain and Medina Counties and is responsible for transportation and environmental planning in the five county region. NOACA is controlled by 37 members including the three County Commissioners. The board exercises total control over the operation of the corporation including budgeting, appropriating, contracting and designating management. Each participant's degree of control is limited to its representation on the board. In 2019, the County did not contribute to NOACA.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The financial statements of the County have been prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) as applied to governmental units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) is the accepted standard-setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principals. The most significant of the County's accounting policies are described below.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The County's basic financial statements consist of government-wide statements, including a statement of net position and a statement of activities, and fund financial statements which provide a more detailed level of financial information.

Government-wide Financial Statements

The statement of net position and the statement of activities display information about the County as a whole. These statements include the financial activities of the primary government, except for fiduciary funds. The activity of the internal service funds is eliminated to avoid "doubling up" revenues and expenses. The statements distinguish between those activities of the County that are governmental and those that are considered business-type activities.

The statement of net position presents the financial condition of the governmental and business-type activities of the County at year-end. The statement of activities presents a comparison between direct expenses and program revenues for each program or function of the County's governmental activities and for the business-type activities of the County. Direct expenses are those that are specifically associated with a service, program or department and therefore clearly identifiable to a particular function. Program revenues include charges paid by the recipient of the goods or services offered by the program, grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular program and interest earned on grants that is required to be used

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

BASIS OF PRESENTATION (Continued)

to support a particular program. Revenues, which are not classified as program revenues, are presented as general revenues of the County, with certain limited exceptions. The comparison of direct expenses with program revenues identifies the extent to which each governmental program or business activity is self-financing or draws from the general revenues of the County.

Fund Financial Statements

During the year, the County segregates transactions related to certain County functions or activities in separate funds in order to aid financial management and to demonstrate legal compliance. Fund financial statements are designed to present financial information of the County at this more detailed level. The focus of governmental and enterprise fund financial statements is on major funds. Each major fund is presented in a separate column. Nonmajor funds are aggregated and presented in a single column. The internal service funds are presented in a single column on the face of the proprietary fund statements. Fiduciary funds are reported by type.

FUND ACCOUNTING

The County, the Workshop and the Port Authority use funds to maintain its financial records during the year. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions related to certain County functions or activities.

A fund is defined as a fiscal and accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts recording cash and other financial resources, together with all related liabilities and residual equities or balances, and changes therein, which are segregated for the purpose of carrying on specific activities or attaining certain objectives in accordance with special regulations, restrictions or limitations. For financial statement presentation purposes, the various funds of the County are grouped into the following generic fund types under the broad fund categories governmental, proprietary and fiduciary.

Governmental Funds

Governmental funds are those through which most governmental functions typically are financed. Governmental fund reporting focuses on the sources, uses and balances of current financial resources. Expendable assets are assigned to the various governmental funds according to the purposes for which they may or must be used. Current liabilities are assigned to the fund from which they will be paid. The difference between governmental fund assets plus deferred outflows of resources and liabilities plus deferred inflows of resources is reported as fund balance. The following are the County's major governmental funds:

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FUND ACCOUNTING (Continued)

Governmental Funds (Continued):

General Fund: The general fund accounts for all financial resources except those required to be accounted for in another fund. The general fund balance is available to the County for any purpose provided it is expended or transferred according to the general laws of Ohio.

Board of Developmental Disabilities: The developmental disabilities board fund accounts for the operation of a school and resident homes for the developmentally disabled. Revenue sources include a county-wide property tax levy and federal and state grants.

Board of Alcohol, Drug Addiction and Mental Health Services: The mental health board fund accounts for federal and state grants and county-wide property tax levies that are expended primarily to pay the costs of contracts with local mental health agencies that provide services to the public at large.

The other governmental funds of the County account for grants, special assessments and other resources whose use is restricted, committed or assigned to a particular purpose.

Proprietary Funds:

Proprietary fund reporting focuses on the determination of operating income, changes in net position, financial position and cash flows. Proprietary funds are classified as either enterprise or internal service.

Enterprise Funds: Enterprise funds may be used to account for any activity for which a fee is charged to external users for goods or services. The following are the County's major enterprise funds:

Water: The County provides water to residential, commercial and industrial customers. Revenue generated through user charges is used for operation, maintenance and capital improvements of the water distribution system.

Wastewater: The County provides sanitary sewer service to residential, commercial and industrial customers. Wastewater charges are based on water usage or fixed fees and serve as the major revenue source for financing the operations and maintenance of the wastewater system.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FUND ACCOUNTING (Continued)

Proprietary Funds (Continued)

Solid Waste: This fund is used to account for the financial operations of the County's solid waste removal and landfill activities. Revenues are generated primarily from user tipping fees.

Internal Service Funds: Internal Service Funds account for the financing of services provided by one department or agency to other departments or agencies of the County on a cost-reimbursement basis. The County's Internal Service Funds are the Central Purchasing, Mailroom and Garage funds, each of which account for the activities of those departments who provide those respective services to other County departments. In addition, the Prescription Self-Insurance, Dental Self-Insurance and Hospitalization Self-Insurance funds account for the prescription, dental and hospitalization benefits programs offered by the County, which are self-insured.

Fiduciary Funds:

Fiduciary fund reporting focuses on net position and changes in net position. The fiduciary fund category is split into four classifications; pension trust funds, investment trust funds, private-purpose trust funds and agency funds. Trust funds are used to account for assets held by the County under a trust agreement for individuals, private organizations, or other governments and are therefore, not available to support the County's own programs. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations. The only fiduciary funds of the County are agency funds. The County's agency funds are primarily established to account for the collection of various taxes, receipts and fees and to account for funds of the Lake County General Health District and the Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District.

MEASUREMENT FOCUS

Government-wide Financial Statements:

The government-wide financial statements are prepared using the economic resources measurement focus. All assets and deferred outflows of resources and all liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of the County are included on the Statement of Net Position. The Statement of Activities presents increases (e.g., revenues) and decreases (e.g., expenses) in total net position.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

MEASUREMENT FOCUS (Continued)

Fund Financial Statements

All governmental funds are accounted for using a flow of current financial resources measurement focus. With this measurement focus, only current assets, deferred outflows of resources, current liabilities and deferred inflows of resources generally are included on the balance sheet. The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances reports on the sources (i.e., revenues and other financing sources) and uses (i.e., expenditures and other financing uses) of current financial resources. This approach differs from the manner in which the governmental activities of the government-wide financial statements are prepared. Governmental fund financial statements therefore include reconciliations with brief explanations to better identify the relationship between the government-wide statements and the statements for governmental funds.

Like the government-wide statements, all proprietary fund types are accounted for on a flow of economic resources measurement focus. All assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources associated with the operation of these funds are included on the statement of net position. The statement of changes in fund net position presents increases (i.e., revenues) and decreases (i.e., expenses) in net total position. The statement of cash flows provides information about how the County finances and meets the cash flow needs of its proprietary activities.

The Workshop has adopted Financial Accounting Standard Board Statement of Accounting Standards (FAS) No. 117 (Financial Statements of Not-for-Profit Organizations) for presentation of its financial statements. As such, the financial statements are presented on the basis of unrestricted and restricted net position.

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

Basis of accounting determines when transactions are recorded in the financial records and reported on the financial statements. Government-wide financial statements are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting; proprietary and fiduciary funds, the Workshop and the Port Authority also use the accrual basis of accounting. Governmental funds use the modified accrual basis of accounting. Differences in the accrual and modified accrual basis of accounting arise in the recognition of revenue, the recording of deferred outflows/inflows of resources and in the presentation of expenses versus expenditures.

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions

Revenue resulting from exchange transactions, in which each party gives and receives essentially equal value, is recorded on the accrual basis when the exchange takes place. On a modified accrual basis, revenue is recorded in the year in which the resources are measurable and become available.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenues - Exchange and Non-exchange Transactions (Continued)

Available means that the resources will be collected within the current year or are expected to be collected soon enough thereafter to be used to pay liabilities of the current year. For the County, available means expected to be received within sixty days of year-end.

Non-exchange transactions, in which the County receives value without directly giving equal value in return, include sales taxes, property taxes, grants, entitlements and donations. On an accrual basis, revenue from sales taxes is recognized in the period in which the sale occurs. Revenue from property taxes is recognized in the year for which the taxes are levied (See Note L). Revenue from grants, entitlements and donations is recognized in the year in which all eligibility requirements have been satisfied. Eligibility requirements include timing requirements, which specify the year when the resources are required to be used or the year when use is first permitted, matching requirements, in which the County must provide local resources to be used for a specified purpose, and expenditure requirements, in which the resources are provided to the County on a reimbursement basis. On a modified accrual basis, revenue from non-exchange transactions must also be available before it can be recognized. Under the modified accrual basis, the following revenue sources are considered to be both measurable and available at year-end: sales tax, interest, federal and state grants and subsidies, state-levied locally shared taxes (including motor vehicle license fees and gasoline taxes) and fees.

Deferred Outflows/Inflows of Resources

In addition to assets, the statements of net position and balance sheets will sometimes report a separate section for deferred outflows of resources. Deferred outflows of resources, represents a consumption of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an outflow of resources (expense/expenditure) until then. For the County, deferred outflows of resources include a deferred charge on refunding, pension and OPEB reported in the government-wide statement of net position. A deferred charge on refunding results from the difference in the carrying value of refunded debt and its reacquisition price. This amount is deferred and amortized over the shorter of the life of the refunded or refunding debt. The deferred outflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are explained in Notes J and K.

In addition to liabilities, the statements of net position and balance sheets report a separate section for deferred inflows of resources. Deferred inflows of resources represent an acquisition of net position that applies to a future period and will not be recognized as an inflow of resources (revenue) until that time. For the County, deferred inflows of resources include property taxes, unavailable revenue, pension and OPEB. Property taxes represent amounts for which there is an enforceable legal claim as of December 31, 2019, but which were levied to finance 2020 operations.

These amounts have been recorded as a deferred inflow on both the government-wide statement of net position and the governmental fund financial statements. Deferred inflows of resources related to pension and OPEB are reported on the statements of net position (see Notes J and K).

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Unavailable revenue is reported only on the governmental funds balance sheet, and represents receivables which will not be collected within the available period. For the County unavailable revenue includes delinquent property taxes, special assessments, intergovernmental grants, State assistance receipts and other receivables collected outside of the available period. These amounts are deferred and recognized as an inflow of resources in the period the amounts become available.

Expenses/Expenditures

On the accrual basis of accounting, expenses are recognized at the time they are incurred. The measurement focus of governmental fund accounting is on decreases in net financial resources (expenditures) rather than expenses. Expenditures are generally recognized in the accounting period in which the related fund liability is incurred, if measurable. Allocations of cost, such as depreciation and amortization, are not recognized in governmental funds.

The Workshop and the Port Authority each allocates their expenses on a functional basis among its various programs and support services. Expenses and support services that can be identified with a specific program are allocated directly according to their natural expenditure classification. Other expenses that are common to several programs are allocated based on estimates established by each entity.

BUDGETARY PROCESS

All funds, except agency funds, are legally required to be budgeted and appropriated. The major documents prepared are the tax budget, the certificate of estimated resources, and the appropriations resolutions, all of which are prepared on the budgetary basis of accounting. The tax budget demonstrates a need for existing or increased tax rates. The certificate of estimated resources establishes a limit on the amount the County may appropriate. The appropriations resolution is the Commissioner's authorization to spend resources and sets annual limits on expenditures plus encumbrances at the level of control selected by the Commissioners. The legal level of control is at the object level for all funds.

The certificate of estimated resources may be amended during the year if projected increases or decreases in revenue are identified by the County Commissioners. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the certificate of estimated resources when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts on the budgetary statements reflect the amounts on the final amended certificate of estimated resources issued during 2019.

The appropriation resolution is subject to amendment throughout the year with the restriction that appropriations cannot exceed estimated resources. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts reflect the first appropriation resolution for that fund that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried forward from prior years.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

BUDGETARY PROCESS (Continued)

The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts represent the final appropriation amounts passed by the Commissioners during the year.

Tax Budget

A budget of estimated revenues and expenditures is submitted to the County Auditor, as Secretary of the County Budget Commission, by July 15 of each year, for the period January 1 to December 31 of the following year.

Estimated Resources

The County Budget Commission reviews estimated revenues and determines if the budget substantiates a need to levy all or part of previously authorized taxes. The Commission certifies its actions to the County by September 1. As part of this certification, the County receives the official certificate of estimated resources, which states the projected revenue of each fund. Prior to December 31, the County must revise its budget so that the total contemplated expenditures from any fund during the ensuing fiscal year will not exceed the amount available as stated in the certificate of estimated resources. The revised budget then serves as the basis for the annual appropriation measure. On or about January 1, the certificate of estimated resources is amended to include any unencumbered balances from the preceding year. The certificate may be amended further during the year if the County Auditor determines, and the Budget Commission agrees, that an estimate needs either to be increased or decreased. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the amended certificate when the original appropriations were adopted. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the amounts in the final amended certificate issued during 2019.

Appropriations

A temporary appropriation resolution to control expenditures may be passed on or around January 1 of each year for the period January 1 to March 31. An annual appropriation resolution must be passed by April 1 of each year for the period January 1 to December 31. The appropriation resolution fixes spending authority at the fund, program, department, and object level. The appropriation resolution may be amended during the year as new information becomes available, provided that total fund appropriations do not exceed current estimated resources, as certified.

The allocation of appropriations among departments and objects within a fund may be modified during the year only by a resolution of the County Commissioners. Several supplemental appropriation resolutions were legally enacted by the County Commissioners during the year. The amounts reported as the original budgeted amounts in the budgetary statements reflect the first appropriated budget that covered the entire year, including amounts automatically carried over from prior years. The amounts reported as the final budgeted amounts in the budgetary comparisons represent the final appropriation amounts, including all amendments and modifications.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

BUDGETARY PROCESS (Continued)

Budgeted Level of Expenditures

Administrative control is maintained through the establishment of detailed line-item budgets. Appropriated funds may not be expended for the purposes other than those designated in the appropriation resolution without authority from the County Commissioners. Expenditures plus encumbrances may not legally exceed appropriations at the level of appropriation.

Lapsing of Appropriations

At the close of each year, the unencumbered balance of each appropriation reverts to the respective fund from which it was appropriated and becomes subject to future appropriations. The encumbered appropriation balance is carried forward to the succeeding fiscal year and is not reappropriated.

Encumbrances

As part of formal budgetary control, purchase orders, contracts and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are encumbered and recorded as the equivalent of expenditures on the non-GAAP budgetary basis in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation and to determine and maintain legal compliance. The Ohio Revised Code prohibits expenditures plus encumbrances from exceeding appropriations. On the GAAP basis, encumbrances outstanding at year-end within the general fund are reported as assigned fund balance for subsequent-year expenditures of the fund.

Budgetary information for the Workshop and the Port Authority is not reported because neither of the component units are included in the entity for which the “appropriated budget” is adopted and neither adopt a separate budget.

POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

The County Treasurer invests all active County funds. Active County funds are invested in federal agency obligations, commercial paper and municipal bonds. Inactive funds are invested in certificates of deposit and the State Treasurer’s Investment Pool. The County pools its cash for investment purposes to capture the highest return. Investment income is distributed to various funds based upon their average daily cash balances. Investments are reported at fair value, which is based on quoted market prices. Interest income earned in the General Fund in 2019 totaled \$7,644,333, which includes \$6,840,149 assigned from funds other than the General Fund. For purposes of reporting cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include all cash items, investments and deposits which can readily be converted into cash. Certificates of deposit are included regardless of initial maturity as they meet the criteria for ready conversion.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

POOLED CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (Continued)

STAR Ohio is an investment pool managed by the State Treasurer's Office, which allows governments within the State to pool their funds for investment purposes. STAR Ohio is not registered with the SEC as an investment company, but has adopted Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 79 "Certain External Investment Pools and Pool Participants". The County measures their investment in STAR Ohio at the net asset value (NAV) per share provided by STAR Ohio. The NAV per share is calculated on an amortized cost basis that provides a NAV per share that approximates fair value.

For 2019, there were no limitations or restrictions on any participant withdrawals due to redemption notice periods, liquidity fees, or redemption gates. However, notice must be given 24 hours in advance of all deposits and withdrawals exceeding \$25 million. STAR Ohio reserves the right to limit the transaction to \$100 million, requiring the excess amount to be transacted the following business day(s), but only to the \$100 million limit. All accounts of the participant will be combined for these purposes.

INVENTORY OF SUPPLIES

On government-wide financial statements, inventories are presented at the lower of cost or market on a first-in, first-out basis and are expensed when used.

On fund financial statements, inventories of governmental funds are stated at cost while inventories of proprietary funds are stated at the lower of cost or market. For all funds, cost is determined on a first-in, first-out basis. The cost of inventory items is recorded as expenditures in the governmental fund types when purchased. Inventories of the enterprise fund are expensed when used.

INTERFUND RECEIVABLES

Non-current portions of long-term interfund loan receivables are reported as interfund receivables and are offset by a nonspendable fund balance. Nonspendable fund balance includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact.

PREPAID ITEMS

Payments made to vendors for services that will benefit periods beyond December 31, 2019 are recorded as prepaid items using the consumption method by recording a current asset for the prepaid amount and reflecting the expenditure/expense in the year in which services are consumed.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

INTERFUND BALANCES

On fund financial statements, outstanding interfund loans and unpaid amounts for interfund services are reported as “due to/from other funds”. Interfund balance amounts are eliminated in the statement of net position, except for any net residual amounts due between governmental and business-type activities, which are presented as internal balances.

CAPITAL ASSETS

General capital assets are capital assets, which are associated with and generally arise from governmental activities. They generally result from expenditures in the governmental funds. General capital assets are reported in the governmental activities column of the government-wide statement of net position but are not reported in the fund financial statements. Capital assets utilized by the proprietary funds are reported both in the business-type activities column of the government-wide statement of net position and in the respective funds.

All capital assets are capitalized at cost (or estimated historical cost) and updated for additions and retirements during the year. Donated capital assets are recorded at their fair market values as of the date received. The County maintains a capitalization threshold of five thousand dollars. The County’s infrastructure consists of roads, bridges, and culverts. Water and sanitary sewers and the associated operation facilities, as well as the County’s landfill facilities are reported as utility plant in service. Improvements are capitalized; the costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend an asset’s life are not. Interest incurred during the construction of proprietary fund capital assets is also capitalized.

All capital assets are depreciated except for land and construction in progress. Improvements are depreciated over the remaining useful lives of the related capital assets. Useful lives for infrastructure were estimated based on the County’s historical records of necessary improvements and replacement. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the following useful lives:

Description	Governmental Activities Estimated Lives	Business-Type Activities Estimated Lives
Land Improvements	20 Years	20 Years
Buildings and other Structures	20-45 Years	20-45 Years
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	3-20 Years	3-20 Years
Infrastructure	30-65 Years	30-65 Years

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

CAPITALIZATION OF INTEREST

The County's policy is to capitalize net interest on proprietary fund construction projects until substantial completion of the project. The amount of capitalization interest equals the difference between the interest cost associated with the tax-exempt borrowing used to finance the project and the interest earned from temporary investment of the debt proceeds. Capitalized interest is amortized on the straight-line basis over the estimated life of the asset. Total interest capitalized in 2019 and included in construction-in-progress for the Enterprise Funds was \$220,228.

ACCRUED LIABILITIES AND LONG-TERM OBLIGATIONS

All payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations are reported in the government-wide financial statements, and all payables, accrued liabilities and long-term obligations payable from proprietary funds are reported in the proprietary fund financial statements.

In general, governmental fund payables and accrued liabilities that, once incurred, are paid in a timely manner and in full from current financial resources are reported as obligations of the funds. However, claims and judgments, compensated absences, net pension liability, net OPEB liability and special termination benefits are reported as a liability in the fund financial statements only to the extent that they are due for payment during the current year. Bonds and capital leases are recognized as a liability in the fund financial statements when due.

COMPENSATED ABSENCES

The County reports compensated absences in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement No. 16, "Accounting for Compensated Absences" as interpreted by Interpretation No. 6 of the GASB, "Recognition and Measurement of Certain Liabilities and Expenditures in Governmental Fund Financial Statements".

Vacation benefits are accrued as a liability as the benefits are earned if the employees' rights to receive compensation are attributable to services already rendered and it is probable that the employer will compensate the employees for the benefits through paid time off or some other means. Employees earn vacation time at varying rates depending on the duration of their employment. There is no requirement that annual leave be taken, but Ohio law requires vacation not be accumulated more than three (3) years.

Sick leave benefits are accrued as a liability using the termination payment method. An accrual for earned sick leave is made to the extent that it is probable that the benefits will result in termination payments. The liability is based on the County's past experience of making termination payments.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

FUND BALANCE

Fund balance is divided into five classifications based primarily on the extent to which the County is bound to observe constraints imposed upon the use of the resources in the governmental funds. The classifications are as follows:

Nonspendable The nonspendable fund balance category includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are not in spendable form, or legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The “not in spendable form” criterion includes items that are not expected to be converted to cash. It also includes the long-term amount of loans receivable, as well as property acquired for resale, unless the use of the proceeds from the collection of those receivables or from the sale of those properties is restricted, committed, or assigned.

Restricted Fund balance is reported as restricted when constraints placed on the use of resources are either externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments or is imposed by law through constitutional provisions.

Committed The committed fund balance classification includes amounts that can be used only for the specific purposes imposed by a formal action (resolution) of the County Commissioners. Those committed amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the County Commissioners removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action (resolution) it employed to previously commit those amounts. Committed fund balance also incorporates contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources in the fund have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements.

Assigned Amounts in the assigned fund balance classification are intended to be used by the County for specific purposes but do not meet the criteria to be classified as restricted or committed. In governmental funds other than the general fund, assigned fund balance represents the remaining amount that is not restricted or committed. In the general fund, assigned amounts represent intended uses established by the County Commissioners, which may be expressed by a motion but need not be passed by formal action, such as a resolution.

Unassigned Unassigned fund balance is the residual classification for the general fund and includes all spendable amounts not contained in the other classifications. In other governmental funds, the unassigned classification is used only to report a deficit balance resulting from overspending for specific purposes for which amounts had been restricted, committed, or assigned.

The County has a General Fund budget stabilization arrangement classified as committed. The County established a budget stabilization by resolution to provide options to stabilize against cyclical changes in revenues and expenditures. The balance in the reserve at December 31, 2019 is \$9,042,400.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

NET POSITION

Net position represents the difference between assets, deferred outflows of resources, liabilities and deferred inflows of resources. Net investment in capital assets consists of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation, reduced by the outstanding balances of any borrowings used for the acquisition, construction or improvement of those assets. Net position is reported as restricted when there are limitations imposed on their use through external restrictions imposed by creditors, grantors or laws or regulations of other governments. Net position restricted for other purposes include, among others, funds for the operation of a school; resident homes for the developmentally disabled; the medical, financial and social support to general relief recipients; the support and placement of children; County road and bridge repair/improvement programs; various judicial and public safety programs and other grant funds.

The County applies restricted resources first when an expense is incurred for purposes for which both restricted and unrestricted net position are available.

OPERATING REVENUES AND EXPENSES

Operating revenues are those revenues that are generated directly from the primary activity of the proprietary funds. For the County, these revenues are charges for services for providing water service, providing wastewater treatment service, utilization of the County landfill, fees for services provided by internal service departments to other departments, and self-insurance programs. Operating expenses are necessary costs incurred to provide the goods or service that is the primary activity of the fund. All revenues and expenses not meeting these definitions are classified as nonoperating.

INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Transfers between governmental and business-type activities on the government-wide statements are reported in the same manner as general revenues.

Exchange transactions between funds are reported as revenues in the seller funds and as expenditures/expenses in the purchaser funds. Flows of cash or goods from one fund to another without a requirement for repayment are reported as interfund transfers. Interfund transfers are reported as other financing sources/uses in governmental funds and after nonoperating revenues/expenses in proprietary funds. Repayments from funds responsible for particular expenditures/expenses to the funds that initially paid for them are not presented on the financial statements.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

BOND PREMIUM

On the government-wide financial statements and the statement of fund net position of the proprietary funds, bond premiums are deferred and amortized over the term of the bonds using the straight line method. Bond premiums are presented as an increase of the face amount of the bonds payable. On fund financial statements, bond premiums are receipted in the year the bonds are issued.

PENSIONS/OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB)

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/OPEB, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension/OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the pension/OPEB systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The pension/OPEB systems report investments at fair value.

ESTIMATES

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

NOTE C – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

For 2019, the County has implemented Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Statement No. 83, “Certain Asset Retirement Obligations”, Statement No. 88, “Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements”, and GASB Statement No. 90, “Majority Equity Interest—an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and No. 61”.

GASB Statement No. 83, Certain Asset Retirement Obligations, addresses accounting and financial reporting for certain asset retirement obligations (AROs). An ARO is a legally enforceable liability associated with the retirement of a tangible capital asset. A government that has legal obligations to perform future asset retirement activities related to its tangible capital assets should recognize a liability based on the guidance in this Statement.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE C – CHANGE IN ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

GASB Statement No. 88, Certain Disclosures Related to Debt, including Direct Borrowings and Direct Placements, aims to improve the information that is disclosed in notes to financial statements related to debt, including direct borrowings and direct placements. It also clarifies which liabilities governments should include when disclosing information related to debt. This Statement also requires that additional essential information related to debt be disclosed in notes to financial statements, including unused lines of credit; assets pledged as collateral for the debt; and terms specified in debt agreements related to significant events of default with finance-related consequences, significant termination events with finance-related consequences, and significant subjective acceleration clauses.

GASB Statement No. 90, Majority Equity Interest - an amendment of GASB Statement No. 14 and No. 61, aims to improve the consistency and comparability of reporting a government's majority equity interest in a legally separate organization and to improve the relevance of financial statement information for certain component units.

NOTE D – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

While the County is reporting financial position, results of operations and changes in fund balance on the basis of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), the budgetary basis as provided by law is based upon accounting for certain transactions on a basis of cash receipts, disbursements and encumbrances. The Statements of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances – Budget and Actual (Budget Basis) are presented in the basic financial statements for the General Fund and Major Special Revenue Funds. The major differences between the budget basis and the GAAP basis are:

- (a) Revenues are recorded when received in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when susceptible to accrual (GAAP basis).
- (b) Expenditures/expenses are recorded when paid in cash (budget basis) as opposed to when the liability is incurred (GAAP basis).
- (c) Outstanding year end encumbrances are treated as expenditures (budget basis) rather than part of restricted, committed and assigned fund balances (GAAP basis) for governmental funds.
- (d) *Certain funds have legally separate adopted budgets (budget) but are included in the General Fund (GAAP).

*As part of Governmental Accounting Standards Board No. 54 "Fund Balance Reporting", certain funds that are legally budgeted in separate special revenue funds are considered part of the General fund on a GAAP basis. This included the Certificate of Title Administration special revenue fund.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE D – BUDGETARY BASIS OF ACCOUNTING (Continued)

	Net Change in Fund Balance General and Major Special Revenue Funds		
	General	DD Board	ADAMHS Board
GAAP Basis	\$1,280,577	\$515,315	\$197,962
Net Adjustment for Revenue Accruals	(2,383,428)	(134,953)	307,414
Advances In	650,000	-	-
Advances Out	(250,000)	-	-
Beginning Fair Value Adjustment	1,359,138	-	-
Ending Fair Value Adjustment	261,533	-	-
Net Adjustment for Expenditure Accruals	(997,828)	(377,914)	(36,289)
Adjustment for Funds Budgeted as Special Revenue	732,780	-	-
Adjustment for Encumbrances	(1,225,979)	-	(45,441)
Budget Basis	<u>(\$573,207)</u>	<u>\$2,448</u>	<u>\$423,646</u>

NOTE E – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT

State statutes classify monies held by the County into three categories.

Active monies are public deposits necessary to meet the demands on the treasury. Such monies must be maintained either as cash by the County, in commercial accounts payable or withdrawable on demand, including negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) accounts, or in money market deposit accounts.

Inactive deposits are public deposits that the County has identified as not required for use within the current five year period of designation of depositories. Inactive deposits must either be evidenced by certificates of deposit maturing not later than the end of the current period of designation of depositories, or by savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts.

Interim deposits are deposits of interim monies. Interim monies are those which are not needed for immediate use but which will be needed before the end of the current period of designation of depositories. Interim deposits must be evidenced by time certificates of deposit maturing not more than one year from the date of deposit or by savings or deposit accounts including passbook accounts.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE E – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT (CONTINUED)

Protection of the County's deposits is provided by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), by eligible securities pledged by the financial institution as security for repayment, by surety company bonds deposited with the Treasurer by the financial institution or by a single collateral pool established by the financial institution to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited with the institution.

Interim monies to be deposited or invested in the following securities:

1. United States Treasury Notes, Bills, Bonds, or any other obligation or security issued by the United States Treasury or any other obligation guaranteed as to principal or interest by the United States;
2. Bonds, notes, debentures, or any other obligations or securities issued by any federal government agency or instrumentality, including but not limited to, the Federal National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Bank, Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Government National Mortgage Association, and Student Loan Marketing Association. All federal agency securities shall be direct issuances of federal government agencies or instrumentalities;
3. Written repurchase agreements in the securities listed above;
4. Bonds and other obligations of the State of Ohio or Ohio local governments;
5. Time certificates of deposit or savings or deposit accounts including, but not limited to, passbook accounts;
6. No-load money market mutual funds consisting exclusively of obligations described in division (1) or (2) and repurchase agreements secured by such obligations.
7. The State Treasurer's investment pool (STAR Ohio); and
8. Commercial paper and bankers acceptances if training requirements have been met.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE E – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

PRIMARY GOVERNMENT (CONTINUED)

Investments in stripped principal or interest obligations, reverse repurchase agreements and derivatives are prohibited. The issuance of taxable notes for the purpose of arbitrage, the use of leverage and short selling are also prohibited. An investment must mature within five years from the date of purchase unless matched to a specific obligation or debt of the County, and must be purchased with the expectation that it will be held to maturity. Investments may only be made through specified dealers and institutions. Payment for investments may be made only upon delivery of the securities representing the investments to the Treasurer or, if the securities are not represented by certificate, upon receipt of confirmation of transfer from the custodian.

According to State law, public depositories must give security for all public funds on deposit. These institutions may either specifically collateralize individual accounts in lieu of amounts insured by FDIC, or may pledge a pool of government securities valued at least 105 percent of the total value of public monies on deposit at the institution. Repurchase agreements must be secured by the specific government securities upon which the repurchase agreements are based. These securities must be obligations of or guaranteed by the United States and mature or be redeemable within 5 years of the date of the related repurchase agreement. State law does not require security for public deposits and investments to be maintained in the County's name.

DEPOSITS

Custodial Credit Risk

At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of the County's deposits was \$91,959,642. Based on the criteria described in GASB 40, "Deposits and Investment Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2019, \$90,750,140 of the County's bank balance of \$93,228,655 was exposed to custodial risk as discussed below, while \$2,478,515 was covered by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC). Although all State statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, non-compliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the County to a successful claim by the FDIC.

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of bank failure, the County will not be able to recover deposits or collateral securities that are in possession of an outside party. The County has no deposit policy for custodial credit risk beyond the requirements of State statute. Ohio law requires that deposits be either insured or be protected by (1) eligible securities pledged to the County and deposited with a qualified trustee by the financial institution as security for repayment whose market value at all times shall be at least 105% of the deposits being secured, or (2) participation in the Ohio Pooled Collateral System (OPCS), a collateral pool of eligible securities deposited with a qualified trustee and pledged to the Treasurer of State to secure the repayment of all public monies deposited in the financial institution. OPCS requires the total market value of the securities pledged to be 102% of the deposits being secured or a rate set by the Treasurer of State. For 2019, the County's financial institutions were approved for a collateral rate of 102% through the OPCS.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE E – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

DEPOSITS (Continued)

Although all statutory requirements for the deposit of money had been followed, noncompliance with Federal requirements could potentially subject the County to a successful claim by the FDIC.

INVESTMENTS

As of December 31, 2019, the County had \$78,607,163 invested in STAR Ohio. The County's investments are valued using quoted market prices (level 1 inputs).

Investments are reported at fair value. As of December 31, 2019, the County had the following investments:

Investment Type	Investment Maturities			Total
	Less than Six Months	More Than Six Months But Less Than One Year	More Than One Year But Less Than Three Years	
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds	\$ 5,576,056	\$ -	\$ 46,565,221	\$ 52,141,277
Federal Home Loan Bank	189,966	3,000,300	5,542,533	8,732,799
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	3,254,716	15,268,980	8,209,685	26,733,381
Corporate Note	1,000,510	-	3,489,837	4,490,347
Federal National Mortgage Association	-	3,997,210	7,043,010	11,040,220
Commercial Paper	4,475,760	19,406,636	-	23,882,396
Municipal & Ohio Entities	-	-	519,386	519,386
STAROhio	78,607,163	-	-	78,607,163
Total Portfolio	<u>\$ 93,104,171</u>	<u>\$ 41,673,126</u>	<u>\$ 71,369,672</u>	<u>\$ 206,146,969</u>

Interest Rate Risk

As a means of limiting its exposure to fair value losses caused by rising interest rates, the County's investment policy requires that operating funds be invested primarily within five years from the date of purchase and that the County's investment portfolio be structured so that securities mature to meet cash requirements for ongoing operations and/or long-term debt payments. The stated intent of this policy is to avoid the need to sell securities prior to maturity.

Credit Risk

The Federal Home Loan Bank Notes, the Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds and the Municipal and Commercial Paper carry a rating of AAA by Standard & Poor's and STAR Ohio also carries a rating of AAAM by Standard & Poor's. Ohio law requires that STAR Ohio maintain the highest rating provided by at least one nationally recognized standard rating service. The County has no investment policy that would further limit its investment choices.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE E – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

Custodial Credit Risk

For an investment, custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of the failure of the counterparty, the County will not be able to recover the value of its investments or collateral securities that are in the possession of an outside party. The Federal Home Loan Bank Notes, the Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Corporate Note and the Municipal and Commercial Paper are exposed to custodial credit risk in that they are uninsured, unregistered and held by the counterparty's trust department or agent but not in the County's name. The County has no investment policy dealing with investment custodial risk beyond the requirement in State statute that prohibits payment for investments prior to the delivery of the securities representing such investments to the Treasurer or qualified trustee.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The County places no limit on the amount it may invest in any one issuer. The following is the County's allocation as of December 31, 2019:

<u>Investment Type</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Percent of Total</u>
Federal Farm Credit Bank Bonds	\$ 52,141,277	25.3%
Federal Home Loan Bank Notes	8,732,799	4.2%
Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation	26,733,381	12.9%
Corporate Note	4,490,347	2.2%
Federal National Mortgage Association	11,040,220	5.4%
Municipal - Ohio Entities	519,386	0.3%
Commercial Paper	23,882,396	11.6%
STAROhio	78,607,163	38.1%
Total Investments	<u>\$206,146,969</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

COMPONENT UNITS

At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of Deepwood Industries, Inc. Workshop's deposits was \$878,622. Based on the criteria described in GASB Statement No. 40 "Deposits and Investments Risk Disclosures", as of December 31, 2019, \$163,485 of the Workshop's bank balance of \$878,622 was exposed to custodial risk, meaning \$715,137 was covered by the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation. There are no statutory guidelines regarding the deposit and investment of funds by the not-for-profit corporation.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE E – DEPOSITS AND INVESTMENTS (CONTINUED)

COMPONENT UNITS (Continued)

At December 31, 2019, the carrying amount of all Lake County Port & Economic Development Authority deposits was \$798,442 and the bank balance of all Authority deposits was \$819,409. \$474,619 of the bank balance was covered by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and \$344,790 was potentially exposed to custodial credit risk. There are no statutory guidelines regarding the deposit and investment of funds by the not-for-profit corporation. As of December 31, 2019, the Authority also had \$412,453 invested in STAR Ohio.

NOTE F – CAPITAL ASSETS

Governmental capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance 01/01/2019	Additions	Deletions	Balance 12/31/2019
Governmental Activities				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 3,150,279	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,150,279
Construction in Progress	29,543,578	20,108,163	(518,930)	49,132,811
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	32,693,857	20,108,163	(518,930)	52,283,090
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land Improvements	997,055	-	-	997,055
Buildings & Other Structures	102,188,480	534,790	(237,614)	102,485,656
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	44,373,360	1,834,127	(2,448,761)	43,758,726
Infrastructure	127,425,424	5,624,987	-	133,050,411
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	274,984,319	7,993,904	(2,686,375)	280,291,848
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Land Improvements	(753,222)	(21,915)	-	(775,137)
Buildings & Other Structures	(56,390,060)	(2,679,109)	237,614	(58,831,555)
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	(28,022,866)	(2,703,656)	2,427,349	(28,299,173)
Infrastructure	(62,400,472)	(4,015,006)	-	(66,415,478)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	(147,566,620)	(9,419,686) *	2,664,963	(154,321,343)
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	127,417,699	(1,425,782)	(21,412)	125,970,505
<i>Total Governmental Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$ 160,111,556</u>	<u>\$ 18,682,381</u>	<u>\$ (540,342)</u>	<u>\$ 178,253,595</u>

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE F – CAPITAL ASSETS (CONTINUED)

* Depreciation expense was charged to governmental functions as follows:

General Government	\$ 834,240
Judicial and Public Safety	3,210,118
Public Works	4,385,551
Human Services	897,152
Health	92,625
Total	<u>\$ 9,419,686</u>

Business-type capital asset activity for the year ended December 31, 2019, was as follows:

	Balance 01/01/2019	Additions	Reductions	Balance 12/31/2019
Business-Type Activities:				
<i>Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land	\$ 4,602,592	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,602,592
Construction in Progress	27,045,017	11,733,780	(12,395,440)	26,383,357
<i>Total Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated</i>	<u>31,647,609</u>	<u>11,733,780</u>	<u>(12,395,440)</u>	<u>30,985,949</u>
<i>Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:</i>				
Land Improvements	383,823	-	-	383,823
Utility Plant in Service	459,059,725	13,464,250	-	472,523,975
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	10,829,482	269,973	(242,657)	10,856,798
<i>Total Capital Assets, Being Depreciated</i>	<u>470,273,030</u>	<u>13,734,223</u>	<u>(242,657)</u>	<u>483,764,596</u>
<i>Less Accumulated Depreciation:</i>				
Land Improvements	(342,336)	(6,916)	-	(349,252)
Utility Plant in Service	(248,059,795)	(8,588,277)	-	(256,648,072)
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	(8,659,534)	(704,677)	242,657	(9,121,554)
<i>Total Accumulated Depreciation</i>	<u>(257,061,665)</u>	<u>(9,299,870)</u>	<u>242,657</u>	<u>(266,118,878)</u>
<i>Total Capital Assets Being Depreciated, Net</i>	<u>213,211,365</u>	<u>4,434,353</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>217,645,718</u>
<i>Total Business-Type Capital Assets, Net</i>	<u>\$ 244,858,974</u>	<u>\$ 16,168,133</u>	<u>\$ (12,395,440)</u>	<u>\$ 248,631,667</u>

NOTE G – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS

Due to/from other funds and interfund payables and receivables balances at December 31, 2019, consisted of the following amounts and represent charges for services or reimbursable expenses. These remaining balances resulted from the time lag between the dates that (1) interfund goods or services are provided or reimbursable expenditures occurred, (2) transactions are recorded in the accounting records, and (3) payments between funds are made.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE G – INTERFUND TRANSACTIONS (CONTINUED)

	<u>Due From</u>	<u>Due To</u>
Governmental Funds:		
General Fund	\$26,596	\$39,182
ADAMHS Board	-	155
Other Nonmajor Governmental Funds	291,224	158,334
<i>Total Governmental Funds</i>	<u>317,820</u>	<u>197,671</u>
Proprietary Funds:		
Water	-	71,967
Wastewater	-	67,088
Solid Waste	-	33,200
Internal Service Funds	52,360	254
<i>Total Proprietary Funds</i>	<u>52,360</u>	<u>172,509</u>
Total	<u><u>\$370,180</u></u>	<u><u>\$370,180</u></u>
	<u>Interfund</u>	<u>Interfund</u>
	<u>Receivables</u>	<u>Payables</u>
General Fund	\$269,765	\$0
Municipal Street Improvements	-	250,000
Domestic Relations	-	19,765
Total	<u><u>\$269,765</u></u>	<u><u>\$269,765</u></u>

The General Fund provided cash to the Domestic Relations Fund for a deficiency in the fund due to the timing of a grant reimbursement. The County expects this advance to be repaid within one year. The General Fund also provided cash to the Municipal Street Improvements Fund for a deficiency in the fund due to the timing of a grant reimbursement.

NOTE H – LONG-TERM DEBT

The issue date, interest rates and issuance amount for each of the County's bonds and loans follows:

	<u>Issuance</u>	<u>Maturity</u>	<u>Original</u>	<u>Original</u>
	<u>Date</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Interest Rate</u>	<u>Issue Amount</u>
Governmental Activities:				
General Obligation Bonds:				
County Building Improvement & Refunding	2013	2025	1.25% - 3.50%	\$9,435,000
Dog Shelter Renovation	2007	2032	4.05% - 5.00%	1,545,000
Special Assessment Bonds:				
Project 194W, 200S, 201W, 202W, 203W, 208W, 209W, 217W, 225W	1996	2019	5.80%	850,000
Girdled, Wood, Timberlane 206W, 220W, 227W	2000	2020	5.60%	1,145,000
Pinecrest Area, Beechersbrook Lane, Imperial Woods 216W, 231W, 221S	2000	2020	5.60%	1,280,000

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE H – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

	Issuance Date	Maturity Date	Original Interest Rate	Original Issue Amount
<i>Governmental Activities (Continued):</i>				
Special Assessment Bonds (Continued):				
Concord, Lane, Shepard, Lockwood 234S, 212W, 240W	2002	2022	2.00% - 4.75%	2,862,500
Windpoint Reserve, McMackin, South Ridge, Shepard, Baldwin, Althea, Dormae Roads 242S, 243W, 248W 249W, 250W, 251W, 253W	2004	2024	2.00% - 5.35%	1,610,000
Mount Royal, Spring Lake, Spring Lake Loop 241W, 246W, 265W	2005	2025	3.50% - 5.00%	670,000
Route 20 East of Lane, Perry Village, Ashview, Meadow Wood, Perry Park Road 244S, 258S, 274S, 262W, 300W	2009	2029	2.00% - 5.25%	1,857,000
Maple Street 291S	2009	2029	2.00% - 5.25%	540,000
Kirtland Sanitary Sewer	2013	2042	2.00% - 3.75%	3,538,451
OPWC Loans:				
CG71M - Mill-Moor Drive, Ravenna Road	2010	2025	0.00%	218,009
CG34L - River Road Safety Improvement Phase II	2010	2030	0.00%	588,000
CG22P - Blasé' Nemeth Widening	2013	2029	0.00%	8,327
CG05P - Vrooman Road, State Route 86	2013	2029	0.00%	82,048
CG13T - Auburn and Hardy Roads	2018	2032	0.00%	11,896
CG06U - Hoose Road/Andrea Bridge Improvements	2019	2033	0.00%	150,000
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>				
General Obligation Bonds:				
Concord Area 234S	2002	2022	2.00% - 4.75%	1,742,500
Kirtland Sanitary Sewer 284S	2012	2042	2.00% - 3.75%	1,896,549
OWDA Loans				
Project 218S	2000	2020	4.12%	36,199,145
Madison Township WWTP Expansion	2015	2039	2.74% - 3.24%	12,442,917
City of Willoughby Hills	2006	2025	3.03%	488,959
Aquarius Water Treatment Plant	2018	2038	3.00%	557,419
OPWC Loans				
CG17K - Mentor Headlands San Sewer Replacement	2010	2029	0.00%	142,683
CG02M - Dundee Glasgow & Kelso Sewer	2011	2041	0.00%	8,402
CG38O - Bellflower Area Outlet Sewer Replace	2013	2033	0.00%	50,000
CG10P - Glyco Forcemain Replacement	2015	2036	0.00%	50,000
CG46O - Cedar Park Woodland Sewer Phase II	2016	2036	0.00%	249,970
CG11K - Hubbard Road Waterline	2012	2032	0.00%	49,550
CG37P - Lakeshore Boulevard Waterline	2015	2036	0.00%	235,000
CG02O - Johnny Cake Ridge Road Waterline	2016	2037	0.00%	98,381
CG40T - Nan Linn Road Waterline Project	2017	2037	0.00%	118,475
CG26R - Mentor Marsh Sanitary Interceptor Project	2018	2038	0.00%	50,000
CG52T - Deerfield Relief Sewer	2018	2038	0.00%	15,756
CG37U - Strawberry Lane Waterline Replacement	2018	2038	0.00%	37,216
CG30U - Prouty & Glyco Rehab Project	2019	2039	0.00%	150,000

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE H – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Changes in long-term obligations during the year ended December 31, 2019 consist of the following:

	Balance 12/31/18	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/19	Due in One Year
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>					
<i>General Obligation Bonds:</i>					
County Building Improvement & Refunding-2013	\$ 7,310,000	\$ -	\$ (955,000)	\$ 6,355,000	\$ 980,000
Dog Shelter Renovation	1,095,000	-	(55,000)	1,040,000	60,000
<i>Total General Obligation Bonds- Unvoted</i>	8,405,000	-	(1,010,000)	7,395,000	1,040,000
<i>Special Assessment Bonds:</i>					
Projects 194W, 200S, 201W, 202W, 203W, 208W, 209W, 217W, 225W	5,000	-	(5,000)	-	-
Girdled, Wood, Timberlane	120,000	-	(60,000)	60,000	60,000
Pinecrest Area, Beechersbrook Lane, Imperial Woods	180,000	-	(60,000)	120,000	60,000
Concord Area, Lane, Shepard, Lockwood	782,350	-	(179,300)	603,050	193,150
Windpoint Reserve, McMackin, South Ridge, Shepard, Baldwin, Althea, Dormae Roads	630,000	-	(90,000)	540,000	95,000
Mount Royal, Spring Lake, Spring Lake Loop	300,000	-	(35,000)	265,000	40,000
Route 20 East of Lane, Perry Village, Ashview, Meadow Wood, Perry Park	1,130,000	-	(90,000)	1,040,000	95,000
Maple Street	355,000	-	(25,000)	330,000	25,000
Kirtland Sanitary Sewer	3,098,994	-	(87,892)	3,011,102	91,147
<i>Total Special Assessment Bonds:</i>	6,601,344	-	(632,192)	5,969,152	659,297
<i>Other Long-Term Obligations:</i>					
OPWC-Mill-Morr Drive, Ravenna Road	87,203	-	(14,534)	72,669	14,534
OPWC-River Road Safety Improvement	323,400	-	(29,400)	294,000	29,400
OPWC-Blasé Nemeth Widening	5,274	-	(555)	4,719	555
OPWC-Vrooman Road-State Route 86	54,698	-	(5,470)	49,228	5,470
OPWC-Auburn and Hardy Roads	11,104	-	(793)	10,311	793
OPWC-Hoose Road/Andrea Bridge Improvements	-	150,000	(15,000)	135,000	15,000
Unamortized Premium on Debt Issues	487,505	-	(57,124)	430,381	-
Notes Payable***	13,400,000	15,108,003	(13,451,502)	15,056,501	-
Capital Leases	407,699	-	(119,340)	288,359	123,027
Compensated Absences	10,586,961	1,574,293	(1,171,825)	10,989,429	1,021,020
<i>Total Other Long-Term Obligations</i>	25,363,844	16,832,296	(14,865,543)	27,330,597	1,209,799
<i>Total Before Net Pension & OPEB Liabilities</i>	40,370,188	16,832,296	(16,507,735)	40,694,749	2,909,096
<i>Net Pension Liability:</i>					
OPERS (exclusive of net pension asset)	80,554,125	60,681,957	-	141,236,082	-
STRS	185,122	-	(160,226)	24,896	-
<i>Total Net Pension Liability</i>	80,739,247	60,681,957	(160,226)	141,260,978	-
<i>Net OPEB Liability:</i>					
OPERS	55,275,939	10,799,773	-	66,075,712	-
STRS	30,405	-	(30,405)	-	-
<i>Total Net OPEB Liability</i>	55,306,344	10,799,773	(30,405)	66,075,712	-
<i>Total Governmental Long-Term Obligations</i>	\$ 176,415,779	\$ 88,314,026	\$ (16,698,366)	\$ 248,031,439	\$ 2,909,096

***See Note I for detail on the long-term notes payable.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE H – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

	Balance 12/31/18	Additions	Deductions	Balance 12/31/19	Due in One Year
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>					
<i>Self Supporting General Obligation Bonds Payable from Enterprise Funds</i>					
<u><i>G.O. Bonds Payable from Wastewater Revenues</i></u>					
Concord Area 234S	\$ 477,650	\$ -	\$ (110,700)	\$ 366,950	\$ 116,850
Kirtland Sanitary Sewer 284S	1,661,006	-	(47,108)	1,613,898	48,853
<i>Total G.O. Bonds Payable from Wastewater</i>	<u>2,138,656</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(157,808)</u>	<u>1,980,848</u>	<u>165,703</u>
<u><i>OWDA Loans Payable from Wastewater Revenues</i></u>					
Project 218S	3,851,972	-	(2,541,713)	1,310,259	1,310,259
Madison Township WWIP Expansion	12,833,482	-	(473,972)	12,359,510	487,047
<i>Total OWDA Loans Payable from Wastewater</i>	<u>16,685,454</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(3,015,685)</u>	<u>13,669,769</u>	<u>1,797,306</u>
<u><i>OWDA Loans Payable from Water Revenues</i></u>					
Aquarius Water Treatment Plant	557,419	5,577	(33,648)	529,348	33,648
<i>Total OWDA Loans Payable</i>	<u>17,242,873</u>	<u>5,577</u>	<u>(3,049,333)</u>	<u>14,199,117</u>	<u>1,830,954</u>
<i>Other Long-Term Liabilities:</i>					
<u><i>Payable from Wastewater</i></u>					
City of Willoughby Hills	179,526	-	(27,718)	151,808	28,564
OPWC - Mentor Headlands San Sewer Replacement	78,477	-	(7,134)	71,343	7,134
OPWC - Dundee Glasgow & Kelso Sewer	6,442	-	(280)	6,162	280
OPWC - Bellflower Area Outlet Sewer Replace	36,250	-	(2,500)	33,750	2,500
OPWC - Glyco Forcemain Replacement	43,750	-	(2,500)	41,250	2,500
OPWC - Cedar Park Woodland Sewer Phase II	224,972	-	(12,499)	212,473	12,499
OPWC - Mentor Marsh Sanitary Interceptor Replace.	50,000	-	(2,500)	47,500	2,500
OPWC - Deerfield Relief Sewer	15,756	134,244	-	150,000	7,500
OPWC - Prouty & Glyco Rehab	-	150,000	-	150,000	7,500
<i>Total Other Long-Term Payable from Wastewater</i>	<u>635,173</u>	<u>284,244</u>	<u>(55,131)</u>	<u>864,286</u>	<u>70,977</u>
<u><i>Payable from Water</i></u>					
OPWC - Hubbard Road Waterline	34,682	-	(2,477)	32,205	2,477
OPWC - Lakeshore Boulevard Waterline	205,625	-	(11,750)	193,875	11,750
OPWC - Johnny Cake Ridge Road Waterline	91,002	-	(4,919)	86,083	4,919
OPWC - Nan Linn Road Waterline Project	112,551	-	(5,924)	106,627	5,924
OPWC - Strawberry Lane Waterline Replacement	37,216	-	(1,861)	35,355	1,861
<i>Total Other Long-Term Payable from Water</i>	<u>481,076</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(26,931)</u>	<u>454,145</u>	<u>26,931</u>
<i>Total Other Long-Term Obligations</i>	<u>1,116,249</u>	<u>284,244</u>	<u>(82,062)</u>	<u>1,318,431</u>	<u>97,908</u>
<i>Total G.O. Bonds, OWDA and OPWC Loans</i>	<u>20,497,778</u>	<u>289,821</u>	<u>(3,289,203)</u>	<u>17,498,396</u>	<u>2,094,565</u>
Notes Payable***	12,801,722	12,141,996	(12,833,720)	12,109,998	12,109,998
Landfill Closure and Postclosure Costs	8,953,144	212,192	-	9,165,336	-
Compensated Absences	1,684,847	207,278	(178,803)	1,713,322	197,139
<i>Total Before Net Pension & OPEB Liabilities</i>	<u>43,937,491</u>	<u>12,851,287</u>	<u>(16,301,726)</u>	<u>40,487,052</u>	<u>14,401,702</u>
<i>Net Pension & OPEB Liabilities:</i>					
Net Pension Liability (exclusive of net pension asset)	14,447,629	10,979,524	-	25,427,153	-
Net OPEB Liability	9,968,687	1,975,182	-	11,943,869	-
<i>Total Net Pension & OPEB Liabilities</i>	<u>24,416,316</u>	<u>12,954,706</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>37,371,022</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Total Business-Type Long-Term Obligations</i>	<u>\$ 68,353,807</u>	<u>\$ 25,805,993</u>	<u>\$ (16,301,726)</u>	<u>\$ 77,858,074</u>	<u>\$ 14,401,702</u>

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE H – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

***See Note I for detail on the long-term notes payable.

Principal and interest requirements to retire the County's long-term obligations outstanding at December 31, 2019 are as follows:

Governmental Activities

Year	General Obligation Bonds		Special Assessment Bonds		Other Long-Term Debt	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 1,040,000	\$ 264,500	\$ 659,297	\$ 253,906	\$ 65,752	\$ -
2021	1,065,000	232,100	623,147	223,268	65,752	-
2022	1,100,000	198,950	592,302	193,643	65,752	-
2023	1,145,000	159,475	397,657	165,777	65,752	-
2024	1,180,000	118,350	410,913	147,041	65,752	-
2025-2029	1,565,000	179,250	1,306,647	510,139	234,788	-
2030-2034	300,000	30,500	660,815	308,002	2,379	-
2035-2039	-	-	781,259	188,040	-	-
2040-2044	-	-	537,115	40,772	-	-
Total	<u>\$ 7,395,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,183,125</u>	<u>\$ 5,969,152</u>	<u>\$ 2,030,588</u>	<u>\$ 565,927</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Business-Type Activities

Year	General Obligation Bonds		O.W.D.A Loans		Other Long-Term Debt	
	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest	Principal	Interest
2020	\$ 165,703	\$ 73,273	\$ 1,830,954	\$ 354,991	\$ 97,908	\$ 4,386
2021	171,853	66,770	534,132	321,901	98,779	3,513
2022	177,698	59,340	547,939	308,093	99,678	2,614
2023	52,343	51,658	562,127	293,905	100,604	1,688
2024	54,087	49,891	576,706	279,326	101,558	734
2025-2029	298,353	220,672	3,116,698	1,163,463	346,719	-
2030-2034	354,185	165,083	3,546,471	733,689	302,342	-
2035-2039	418,741	100,786	3,484,090	241,271	170,283	-
2040-2042	287,885	21,853	-	-	560	-
Total	<u>\$ 1,980,848</u>	<u>\$ 809,326</u>	<u>\$ 14,199,117</u>	<u>\$ 3,696,639</u>	<u>\$ 1,318,431</u>	<u>\$ 12,935</u>

At December 31, 2019, the County had entered into various operating leases, with terms ranging in length from one to twenty-two years, for office space and equipment. The total future rental payment for these leases is \$6,248,090. Of this amount, \$6,163,536 represents future rental payments for the occupation of buildings. Operating lease payments are recorded in the period they are paid. These operating leases all have required monthly payments and some have renewal options available.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE H – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

The following is a schedule of the future operating lease payments:

Year	Amount
2020	\$712,554
2021	652,179
2022	615,139
2023	610,982
2024	594,960
2025 - 2029	2,402,270
2030 - 2033	660,006
Total	<u>\$6,248,090</u>

Unvoted general obligation bonds issued for governmental purposes of the County will be retired from the debt service fund using unvoted general property tax revenue. General obligation bonds issued for enterprise fund purposes will be retired from charges for services in the enterprise funds. Special assessment debt will be paid from the proceeds of special assessments levied against benefited property owners. In the event that a property owner would fail to pay the assessment, payment would be made by the County. Special assessment bonds are not included in capital assets, net of related debt for governmental activities since the debt is being used to pay for business-type capital assets.

In 2013, the County issued \$9,435,000 in general obligation bonds for a current refunding of \$9,160,000 in outstanding bonds of the 2005 County building improvement and refunding series. The refunding was undertaken to reduce future debt service payments. The current refunding in 2013, resulted in a decrease in the County's debt service payments in the amount of \$1,173,097. Proceeds of \$10,048,114 were deposited in an irrevocable trust with an escrow agent to provide for all future debt service payments on the old bonds. At December 31, 2019, \$6,355,000 of these bonds are considered defeased. Accordingly, the trust account assets and the liability for this defeased bond issue are not included in the County's financial statements. The County also incurred an economic gain (difference between the present value of the old debt and new debt service payments) of \$1,025,614 on this refunding.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE H – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Ohio Water Development Authority (OWDA) loans are direct obligations of the enterprise funds. Administration of principal and interest is managed directly by the Department of Utilities. The loans are secured by the assets to which they are related. The OWDA loans are retired from user fees. During 2019, the County issued an additional \$5,577 in OWDA loans related to the Aquarius Water Treatment Plant project.

Other long-term obligations consist of an agreement with the City of Willoughby Hills whereby the County acquired various land and plant facilities from the City. In exchange, the County has agreed to pay directly to the City, when due, amounts sufficient to service the City's long-term debt funding requirements relating to the assets acquired. This obligation, amounting to \$151,808 as of the balance sheet date, is to be financed from wastewater revenues. The agreement further provides for the reconveyance of the assets and the responsibility for servicing the related indebtedness to the City in the event disposition of such by the County is desired or found necessary. Additional other long-term obligations are interest-free loans from the Ohio Public Works Commission. Six are for governmental activities for road repairs and thirteen are for business-type activities, eight for wastewater system improvements and five for water system improvements.

The compensated absence liability will be paid from the fund that the employees' salaries are paid. These funds include the following: General, DD Board, Public Assistance, Children Services, Child Support Enforcement, Felony Delinquent Care and Custody, Senior Citizens Levy, Auto License and Gasoline Tax, Municipal Street Improvement and Construction, Engineer's Stormwater Maintenance, ADAMHS Board, Dog and Kennel, Narcotics Agency, Forensic Crime Laboratory, Emergency Management Agency, Prosecutor's 4-D, Prosecutor's Victim/Witness Assistance, Prosecutor's Delinquent Tax Collection, Common Pleas Court Special Project #1, Common Pleas Court Special Project #2, Jail Reduction Grant, Pilot Probation Grant, Domestic Relations Court 4-D, Juvenile Court IV-D, Certificate of Title Administration, Sheriff's Drug/Alcohol Treatment, Sheriff's Concealed Weapons, Telecommunications, Real Estate Assessment, Law Library, Probate Court Computerization, Community Development Block Grant, Home Program, Recorder's Equipment, Hotel/Motel, Geographic Information System, Treasurer's Delinquent Tax Collection, Water, Wastewater, Solid Waste, Central Purchasing and Hospitalization.

Employees earn 15 days of sick leave per year. Upon retirement or resignation, employees with 10 years of service are compensated for unused sick leave based on the total number of hours accumulated and the County's conversion schedule. Vacation time is vested for employees after a minimum of one year of service. According to State law, vacation time may be accumulated up to 3 years. Unused vacation time, unpaid overtime and unused compensatory time are payable upon termination of employment. All sick, vacation and compensatory time payments are made at the employee's current wage rate.

The County has pledged future wastewater revenues to repay OWDA loans and OPWC loans. All of the debt is solely payable from net revenues and are payable through 2041. The total principal and interest remaining to be paid on the wastewater debt is \$18,243,630. Principal and interest paid for the year for the wastewater debt was \$3,521,149, total net revenues were \$4,029,166 and total revenues were \$19,560,425.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE H – LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

The County has pledged future water revenues to repay OWDA and OPWC loans. All of the debt is solely payable from net revenues and are payable through 2039. The total principal remaining to be paid on the water debt is \$983,493. Principal paid for the year for the water debt was \$60,579, total net revenues were \$4,207,324 and total revenues were \$17,556,157.

The Ohio Revised Code provides that the net general obligation debt of the County, exclusive of certain exempt debt, issued without a vote of the electors shall never exceed one percent of the total assessed valuation of the County. The Code further provides that the total voted and unvoted net debt of the County, less the same exempt debt shall never exceed a sum equal to three percent of the first \$100,000,000 of the assessed valuation, plus one and one-half percent of such valuation in excess of \$100,000,000 and not in excess of \$300,000,000, plus two and one-half percent of such valuation in excess of \$300,000,000. At December 31, 2019, the County had an unvoted debt margin of \$40.3 million and a direct debt margin of \$133.7 million.

Conduit Debt Obligations

From time to time, the County has issued Industrial Revenue Bonds to provide financial assistance to private-sector entities for the acquisition and construction of industrial and commercial facilities deemed to be in the public interest. The bonds are secured by the property financed and are payable solely from payments received on the underlying mortgage loans. Upon repayment of the bonds, ownership of the acquired facilities transfers to the private-sector entity served by the bond issuance. Neither the County, the State, nor any political subdivision thereof, is obligated in any manner for repayment of the bonds. Accordingly, the bonds are not reported as liabilities in the accompanying financial statements. As of December 31, 2019, there were three series of Hospital Revenue Bonds and one series of Industrial Revenue Bonds outstanding, with an aggregate principal amount payable of \$122,035,000.

NOTE I – LONG-TERM NOTES PAYABLE

A summary of governmental note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2019 follows:

YEAR ISSUED	PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	FINAL MATURITY	INTEREST RATE	BALANCE JAN. 1, 2019	PRINCIPAL ISSUED IN 2019	PRINCIPAL RETIRED IN 2019	BALANCE DEC. 31, 2019
<i>Governmental Activities:</i>							
2018	Administrative Building	2019	2.0%	\$ 12,000,000	\$ -	\$ (12,000,000)	\$ -
2018	Additional Motor Vehicle	2022	2.0-2.25%	1,400,000	-	(1,400,000)	-
2019	Administrative Building	2020	2.0%	-	8,605,000	-	8,605,000
2019	Additional Motor Vehicle	2020	2.5%	-	6,400,000	-	6,400,000
2019	Premium on Note Issuances	n/a	n/a	-	103,003	(51,502)	51,501
Total Notes Payable from Governmental-type Activities				<u>\$ 13,400,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,108,003</u>	<u>\$ (13,451,502)</u>	<u>\$ 15,056,501</u>

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE I – NOTES PAYABLE (Continued)

The notes payable from governmental funds were used to the administration building project and motor vehicle purchase. These notes proceeds were accounted for in Nonmajor governmental funds.

A summary of business-type note transactions for the year ended December 31, 2019 follows:

YEAR ISSUED	PURPOSE/ DESCRIPTION	FINAL MATURITY	INTEREST RATE	BALANCE JAN. 1, 2019	PRINCIPAL ISSUED IN 2019	PRINCIPAL RETIRED IN 2019	BALANCE DEC. 31, 2019
<i>Business-Type Activities:</i>							
<u>NOTES PAYABLE FROM ENTERPRISE FUNDS:</u>							
<u>Payable From Water Fund:</u>							
2018	Water District Improvement - 271W	2019	2.25%	\$ 600,000	\$ -	\$ (600,000)	\$ -
2018	Water District Improvement - 383W	2019	2.00%	3,500,000	-	(3,500,000)	-
2018	Water District Improvement - 354W	2019	2.50%	584,800	-	(584,800)	-
2018	Water District Improvement - 360W	2019	2.50%	712,450	-	(712,450)	-
2018	Water District Improvement - 374W	2019	2.50%	394,750	-	(394,750)	-
2019	Water District Improvement - 354W	2020	2.50%	-	389,867	-	389,867
2019	Water District Improvement - 360W	2020	2.50%	-	474,966	-	474,966
2019	Water District Improvement - 374W	2020	2.50%	-	263,167	-	263,167
2019	Water District Improvement - 383W	2020	2.00%	-	3,150,000	-	3,150,000
2019	Premium on Note Issuance	2020	n/a	3,919	25,804	(16,821)	12,902
Total Notes Payable From Water Fund				5,795,919	4,303,804	(5,808,821)	4,290,902
<u>Payable From Wastewater Fund:</u>							
2018	Sewer District Improvement - 336S	2019	2.50%	3,500,000	-	(3,500,000)	-
2018	Sewer District Improvement - 382S	2019	2.00%	3,500,000	-	(3,500,000)	-
2019	Sewer District Improvement - 336S	2020	2.50%	-	3,000,000	-	3,000,000
2019	Sewer District Improvement - 382S	2020	2.00%	-	3,150,000	-	3,150,000
2019	Sewer District Improvement - 408S	2020	2.50%	-	1,650,000	-	1,650,000
2019	Premium on Note Issuance	2020	n/a	5,803	38,192	(24,899)	19,096
Total Notes Payable From Wastewater Fund				7,005,803	7,838,192	(7,024,899)	7,819,096
TOTAL NOTES PAYABLE FROM ENTERPRISE FUNDS				\$ 12,801,722	\$ 12,141,996	\$ (12,833,720)	\$ 12,109,998

The notes payable from enterprise funds were used to finance various utility Water and Wastewater infrastructure improvements. These notes are accounted for in the Water and Wastewater funds.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Net Pension Liability (Asset)

For purposes of measuring the net pension liability/(asset), deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions, and pension expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the pension plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the retirement systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The retirement systems report investments at fair value.

The net pension liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for pensions. Pensions are a component of exchange transactions - between an employer and its employees - of salaries and benefits for employee services. Pensions are provided to an employee, on a deferred payment basis, as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for pensions is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net pension liability represents the County's proportionate share of each pension plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each pension plan's fiduciary net position. The net pension liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments and other variables. While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually.

The County's share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term net pension liability on the accrual basis of accounting.

Ohio Revised Code limits the County's obligation for this liability to annually required payments. The County cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which pensions are financed; however, the County does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including pension.

GASB 68 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because (1) they benefit from employee services; and (2) State statute requires all funding to come from these employers. All contributions to date have come solely from these employers (which also includes costs paid in the form of withholdings from employees). State statute requires the pension plans to amortize unfunded liabilities within 30 years. If the amortization period exceeds 30 years, each pension plan's board must propose corrective action to the State legislature. Any resulting legislative change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net pension liability. Resulting adjustments to the net pension liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (Continued)

The proportionate share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net pension liability* on the accrual basis of accounting. A liability for the contractually-required pension contribution outstanding at the end of the year is included in *intergovernmental payable* on the accrual basis of accounting.

Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

Plan Description – The County participates in the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS). OPERS administers three separate pension plans. The traditional plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan. The member-directed plan is a defined contribution plan and the combined plan is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit pension plan with defined contribution features. While members of the County may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employees are in OPERS' traditional plan; therefore, the following disclosure focuses on the traditional pension plan.

OPERS provides retirement, disability, survivor and death benefits and annual cost of living adjustments to members of the traditional pension plan. Authority to establish and amend benefits is provided by Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code. OPERS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about OPERS' fiduciary net position that may be obtained by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to the Ohio Public Employees Retirement System, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (800) 222-7377.

Senate Bill (SB) 343 was enacted into law with an effective date of January 7, 2013. In the legislation, members were categorized into three groups with varying provisions of the law applicable to each group. The following table provides age and service requirements for retirement and the retirement formula applied to final average salary (FAS) for the three member groups under the traditional plan as per the reduced benefits adopted by SB 343 (see OPERS CAFR referenced above for additional information):

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (Continued)

Group A Eligible to retire prior to January 7, 2013 or five years after January 7, 2013	Group B 20 years of service credit prior to January 7, 2013 or eligible to retire ten years after January 7, 2013	Group C Members not in other Groups and members hired on or after January 7, 2013
State and Local	State and Local	State and Local
Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 60 with 60 months of service credit or Age 55 with 25 years of service credit	Age and Service Requirements: Age 57 with 25 years of service credit or Age 62 with 5 years of service credit
Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 30 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 30	Formula: 2.2% of FAS multiplied by years of service for the first 35 years and 2.5% for service years in excess of 35

Final average salary (FAS) represents the average of the three highest years of earnings over a member's career for Groups A and B. Group C is based on the average of the five highest years of earnings over a member's career. Members who retire before meeting the age and years of service credit requirement for unreduced benefits receive a percentage reduction in the benefit amount.

When a benefit recipient has received benefits for 12 months, an annual cost of living adjustment (COLA) is provided. This COLA is calculated on the base retirement benefit at the date of retirement and is not compounded. For those retiring prior to January 7, 2013, the COLA will continue to be 3 percent simple annual COLA. For those retiring subsequent to January 7, 2013, beginning in calendar year 2019, the COLA will be based on the average percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index, capped at 3 percent.

Funding Policy – The Ohio Revised Code (ORC) provides statutory authority for member and employer contributions as follows:

	State and Local
2019 Statutory Maximum Contribution Rates	
Employer	14.0%
Employee *	10.0%
2019 Actual Contribution Rates	
Employer:	
Pension **	14.0%
Post-Employment Health Care Benefits	0.0%
Total Employer	14.0%
Employee	10.0%

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (Continued)

*Member contributions within combined plan are not used to fund the defined benefit retirement allowance.

**These pension and employer health care rates are for the traditional & combined plans. The employer contribution rate for the member-directed plan is allocated 4 percent for health care with the remainder going to pension.

Employer contribution rates are actuarially determined and are expressed as a percentage of covered payroll. The County's contractual required contribution was \$12,124,285 for 2019.

While members may elect the member-directed plan and the combined plan, substantially all employee members are in OPERS' traditional plan; the following disclosure focuses are combined for the three plans.

Pension Liabilities (Assets), Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	OPERS Traditional	OPERS Combined	OPERS Total
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.61091500%</u>	<u>0.61628600%</u>	
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) Current Measurement Date	<u>0.60852700%</u>	<u>0.60290800%</u>	
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00238800%</u>	<u>-0.01337800%</u>	
Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$166,663,235	(\$674,187)	\$165,989,048
Pension Expense	\$36,783,277	(\$158,820)	\$36,624,457

At December 31, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)**OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (Continued)**

	OPERS Traditional	OPERS Combined	OPERS Total
Deferred Outflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$7,686	\$0	\$7,686
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	22,620,868	145,228	22,766,096
Change of Assumptions	14,508,371	150,575	14,658,946
Change in proportionate share and difference between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	202,362	29,095	231,457
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	11,757,473	366,812	12,124,285
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$49,096,760</u>	<u>\$691,710</u>	<u>\$49,788,470</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources			
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$2,188,381	\$275,350	\$2,463,731
Change in proportionate share and difference between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	311,109	14,363	325,472
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$2,499,490</u>	<u>\$289,713</u>	<u>\$2,789,203</u>

\$12,124,285 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS Traditional	OPERS Combined	OPERS Total
Year Ending December 31:			
2020	\$15,062,222	\$25,348	\$15,087,570
2021	7,147,802	(3,663)	7,144,139
2022	2,109,405	(603)	2,108,802
2023	10,520,368	44,868	10,565,236
2024	0	(14,829)	(14,829)
Thereafter	0	(15,936)	(15,936)
Total	<u>\$34,839,797</u>	<u>\$35,185</u>	<u>\$34,874,982</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the values of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (Continued)

Projections of benefits for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan (the plan as understood by the employers and plan members) and include the types of benefits provided at the time of each valuation. The total pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2018, using the following actuarial assumptions applied to all periods included in the measurement, in accordance with the requirements of GASB 67:

Wage Inflation	3.25 Percent
Future Salary Increases, Including Inflation COLA or Ad hoc COLA	3.25 Percent to 10.75 Percent, Including Wage Inflation Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3 Percent Simple; Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3 Percent Simple through 2018, then 2.15 Percent Simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.20 Percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

In October 2018, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent. This change was effective beginning with the 2018 valuation. The total pension asset in the December 31, 2018, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Wage Inflation	3.25 Percent
Future Salary Increases, Including Inflation COLA or Ad hoc COLA	3.25 Percent to 8.25 Percent, Including Wage Inflation Pre 1/7/2013 retirees: 3 Percent Simple; Post 1/7/2013 retirees: 3 Percent Simple through 2018, then 2.15 Percent Simple
Investment Rate of Return	7.20 Percent
Actuarial Cost Method	Individual Entry Age

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Health Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above described tables.

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 31, 2015.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (Continued)

The long-term rate of return on defined benefit investment assets was determined using a building –block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio, and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Defined Benefit portfolio contains the investment assets for the Traditional Pension Plan, the defined benefit component of the Combined Plan and the annuitized accounts of the Member-Directed Plan. Within the Defined Benefit portfolio, contributions into the plans are all recorded at the same time, and benefit payments all occur on the first of the month. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio.

The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Defined Benefit portfolio is 2.94 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets with the Defined Benefit portfolio is approved by the Board of Trustees as outlined in the annual investment plan. Plan assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of achieving and maintaining a fully funded status for the benefits provided through the defined benefit pension plans. The following table displays the Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return:

Asset Class	Target Allocation	Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return
Fixed Income	23.00 %	2.79 %
Domestic Equities	19.00	6.21
Real Estate	10.00	4.90
Private Equity	10.00	10.81
International Equities	20.00	7.83
Other Investments	18.00	5.50
Total	100.00 %	5.95 %

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (Continued)

Discount Rate For 2018, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.2 percent for the traditional plan and the combined plan. For 2017, the discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.5 percent for the traditional plan and the combined plan. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumed that contributions from plan members and those of the contributing employers are made at the contractually required rates, as actuarially determined. Based on those assumptions, the pension plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefits payments of current plan members. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments for the traditional pension plan, combined plan and member-directed plan was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.2 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.2 percent), or one percentage point higher (8.2 percent) than the current rate.

	1% Decrease (6.2%)	Current Discount Rate (7.2%)	1% Increase (8.2%)
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Traditional	\$246,210,064	\$166,663,235	\$100,559,104
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset) - Combined	(223,076)	(674,187)	(1,000,827)
Total OPERS	<u>\$245,986,988</u>	<u>\$165,989,048</u>	<u>\$99,558,277</u>

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS)

Plan Description - County licensed teachers and other faculty members participate in the State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS Ohio), a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system administered by STRS. STRS provides retirement and disability benefits to members and death and survivor benefits to beneficiaries. STRS issues a stand-alone financial report that includes financial statements, required supplementary information and detailed information about STRS' fiduciary net position. That report can be obtained by writing to STRS, 275 E. Broad St., Columbus, OH 43215-3771, by calling (888) 227-7877, or by visiting the STRS Web site at www.strsoh.org.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (Continued)

New members have a choice of three retirement plans; a Defined Benefit (DB) Plan, a Defined Contribution (DC) Plan and a Combined Plan. Benefits are established by Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307. The DB plan offers an annual retirement allowance based on final average salary multiplied by a percentage that varies based on years of service. Effective August 1, 2015, the calculation is 2.2 percent of final average salary for the five highest years of earnings multiplied by all years of service. In April 2017, the Retirement Board made the decision to reduce COLA granted on or after July 1, 2017, to 0 percent to preserve the fiscal integrity of the retirement system. Benefit recipients' base benefit and past cost-of living increases are not affected by this change. Members are eligible to retire at age 60 with five years of qualifying service credit, or age 55 with 27 years of service, or 30 years of service regardless of age.

Eligibility changes will be phased in until August 1, 2026, when retirement eligibility for unreduced benefits will be five years of service credit and age 65, or 35 years of service credit and at least age 60.

The DC Plan allows members to place all their member contributions and 9.53 percent of the 14 percent employer contributions into an investment account. Investment allocation decisions are determined by the member. The remaining 4.47 percent of the 14 percent employer rate is allocated to the defined benefit unfunded liability. A member is eligible to receive a retirement benefit at age 50 and termination of employment. The member may elect to receive a lifetime monthly annuity or a lump sum withdrawal.

The Combined Plan offers features of both the DB Plan and the DC Plan. In the Combined Plan, 12 percent of the 14 percent member rate goes to the DC plan and the remaining 2 percent is applied to the DB Plan. Member contributions to the DC Plan are allocated among investment choices by the member, and contributions to the DB Plan from the employer and the member are used to fund the defined benefit payment at a reduced level from the regular DB Plan. The defined benefit portion of the Combined Plan payment is payable to a member on or after age 60 with five years of service. The defined contribution portion of the account may be taken as a lump sum payment or converted to a lifetime monthly annuity after termination at age 50 or later.

New members who choose the DC plan or Combined Plan will have another opportunity to reselect a permanent plan during their fifth year of membership. Members may remain in the same plan or transfer to another STRS plan. The optional annuitization of a member's defined contribution account or the defined contribution portion of a member's Combined Plan account to a lifetime benefit results in STRS bearing the risk of investment gain or loss on the account. STRS has therefore included all three plan options as one defined benefit plan for GASB 68 reporting purposes.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (Continued)

A DB or Combined Plan member with five or more years of credited service who is determined to be disabled may qualify for a disability benefit. Eligible survivors of members who die before service retirement may qualify for monthly benefits. New members on or after July 1, 2013, must have at least ten years of qualifying service credit to apply for disability benefits. Members in the DC Plan who become disabled are entitled only to their account balance. If a member of the DC Plan dies before retirement benefits begin, the member's designated beneficiary is entitled to receive the member's account balance.

Funding Policy – Employer and member contribution rates are established by the State Teachers Retirement Board and limited by Chapter 3307 of the Ohio Revised Code. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, the employer rate was 14 percent and the plan members were also required to contribute 14 percent of covered salary. For fiscal year 2019, the contributions rates were equal to the statutory maximum rates and the full employer contribution was allocated to pension.

The County's contractually required contribution to STRS was \$19,124 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019.

Pension Liabilities, Pension Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to Pensions

The net pension liability was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total pension liability used to calculate the net pension liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net pension liability was based on the County's share of contributions to the pension plan relative to the projected contributions of all participating entities.

Following is information related to the proportionate share and pension expense:

	<u>STRS</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	
Prior Measurement Date	<u>0.00075259%</u>
Proportion of the Net Pension Liability	
Current Measurement Date	<u>0.00011258%</u>
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00064001%</u>
Proportionate Share of the Net	
Pension Liability	\$24,896
Pension Expense	(\$158,820)

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (Continued)

At December 31, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pensions from the following sources:

	STRS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$202
Change of Assumptions	2,925
County contributions subsequent to the measurement date	19,124
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$22,251</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$107
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	1,220
Change in proportionate share and difference between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	193,246
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$194,573</u>

\$19,124 reported as deferred outflows of resources related to pension resulting from County contributions subsequent to the measurement date will be recognized as a reduction of the net pension liability in the year ending December 31, 2020. Other amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to pension will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	STRS
Fiscal Year Ending December 31:	
2020	(\$106,352)
2021	(38,057)
2022	(23,797)
2023	(23,240)
Total	<u>(\$191,446)</u>

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (Continued)

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

The total pension liability in the July 1, 2019, actuarial valuation was determined using the following actuarial assumptions, applied to all periods included in the measurement:

Inflation	2.50 Percent
Salary Increases	12.50 Percent at Age 20 to 2.50 Percent at Age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 Percent, Net of Investment Expenses, Including Inflation
Discount Rate of Return	7.45 Percent
Payroll Increases	3.00 Percent

Post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

Actuarial assumptions used in the July 1, 2019 valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

STRS Ohio's investment consultant develops an estimate range for the investment return assumption based on the target allocation adopted by the Retirement Board. The target allocation and long-term expected rate of return for each major asset class are summarized as follows:

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation*</u>	<u>Long-Term Expected Rate of Return **</u>
Domestic Equity	28.00 %	7.35 %
International Equity	23.00	7.55
Fixed Income	21.00	3.00
Alternatives	17.00	7.09
Real Estate	10.00	6.00
Liquidity Reserves	1.00	2.25
Total	100.00 %	7.45 %

*Target weights will be phased in over a 24-month period concluding on July1, 2019

**10-Year annualized geometric nominal returns, which include the real rate of return and inflation of 2.25 percent and does not include investment expenses. Over a 30-year period, STRS Ohio's investment consultant indicates that the above target allocations should generate a return above the actuarial rate of return, without net value added by management.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE J – DEFINED BENEFIT PENSION PLANS (Continued)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (Continued)

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total pension liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes that member and employer contributions will be made at the statutory contribution rates in accordance with the rates described previously. For this purpose, only employer contributions that are intended to fund benefits of current plan members and their beneficiaries are included. Based on those assumptions, STRS Ohio's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on pension plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected benefit payments to determine the total pension liability as of June 30, 2019.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate The following table presents the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the County's proportionate share of the net pension liability would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one-percentage-point lower (6.45 percent) or one-percentage-point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption:

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability	\$36,383	\$24,896	\$15,172

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date There were no changes in assumptions or benefit terms since the prior measurement date of June 30, 2018.

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS)

Net OPEB Liability

For purposes of measuring the net OPEB liability, deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB, and OPEB expense, information about the fiduciary net position of the OPEB plans and additions to/deductions from their fiduciary net position have been determined on the same basis as they are reported by the retirement systems. For this purpose, benefit payments (including refunds of employee contributions) are recognized when due and payable in accordance with the benefit terms. The retirement systems report investments at fair value.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (CONTINUED)

The net OPEB liability reported on the statement of net position represents a liability to employees for OPEB. OPEB is a component of exchange transactions-between an employer and its employees-of salaries and benefits for employee services. OPEB is provided to an employee, on a deferred-payment basis, as part of the total compensation package offered by an employer for employee services each financial period. The obligation to sacrifice resources for OPEB is a present obligation because it was created as a result of employment exchanges that already have occurred.

The net OPEB liability represents the County's proportionate share of each OPEB plan's collective actuarial present value of projected benefit payments attributable to past periods of service, net of each OPEB plan's fiduciary net position. The net OPEB liability calculation is dependent on critical long-term variables, including estimated average life expectancies, earnings on investments, cost of living adjustments, cost trends and other variables.

While these estimates use the best information available, unknowable future events require adjusting this estimate annually. The County's share of each plan's unfunded benefits is presented as a long-term *net other postemployment benefit liability* on the accrual basis of accounting.

Ohio Revised Code limits the County's obligation for liabilities to OPERS to annual required payments. The County cannot control benefit terms or the manner in which OPEB from the cost-sharing, multiple-employer plans are financed; however, the County does receive the benefit of employees' services in exchange for compensation including OPEB.

GASB Statement No. 75 assumes the liability is solely the obligation of the employer, because they benefit from employee services. OPEB contributions come from these employers and health care plan enrollees which pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require the cost-sharing, multiple-employer retirement systems to provide health care to eligible benefit recipients. Any change to benefits or funding could significantly affect the net OPEB liability. Resulting adjustments to the net OPEB liability would be effective when the changes are legally enforceable. The retirement systems may allocate a portion of the employer contributions to provide for these OPEB benefits.

Plan Description—Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)

The County contributes to the health care plans administered by OPERS. OPERS is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer public employee retirement system comprised of three separate pension plans; the Traditional Pension Plan, a defined benefit plan; the Combined Plan, a combination defined benefit/defined contribution plan; and the Member-Directed Plan, a defined contribution plan.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (CONTINUED)

OPERS maintains a cost-sharing, multiple-employer defined benefit post-employment health care trust, which funds multiple health care plans including medical coverage, prescription drug coverage and deposits to a Health Reimbursement Arrangement to qualifying benefit recipients of both the traditional pension and combined plans. This trust is also used to fund health care for member-directed plan participants, in the form of a Retiree Medical Account (RMA). At retirement or refund, member-directed plan participants may be eligible for reimbursement of qualified medical expenses from their vested RMA balance.

In order to qualify for postemployment health care coverage, age and service retirees under the traditional pension and combined plans must have twenty or more years of qualifying Ohio service credit. Health care coverage for disability benefit recipients and qualified survivor benefit recipients is available.

The health care coverage provided by OPERS meets the definition of an OPEB as described in GASB Statement No. 75. See OPERS' CAFR referenced below for additional information.

The Ohio Revised Code permits but does not require OPERS to provide health care to its eligible benefit recipients. Authority to establish and amend health care coverage is provided to the Board in Chapter 145 of the Ohio Revised Code.

Disclosures for the health care plan are presented separately in the OPERS financial report. Interested parties may obtain a copy by visiting <https://www.opers.org/financial/reports.shtml>, by writing to OPERS, 277 East Town Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215-4642, or by calling (614) 222-5601 or 800-222-7377.

Funding Policy—The Ohio Revised Code provides the statutory authority requiring public employers to fund postemployment health care through their contributions to OPERS. When funding is approved by Systems' Board of Trustees, a portion of each employer's contribution to OPERS is set aside to fund OPERS health care plans.

Employer contribution rates are expressed as a percentage of the earnable salary of active members. In 2019, local employers contributed at a rate of 14.0 percent of earnable salary. This is the maximum employer contribution rate permitted by Ohio Revised Code. Active member contributions do not fund health care.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (CONTINUED)

Each year, the OPERS Board determines the portion of the employer contribution rate that will be set aside to fund health care plans. As recommended by OPERS' actuary, the portion of employer contributions allocated to health care for 2019 was 0 percent for both the traditional pension and combined plans. The OPERS Board is also authorized to establish rules for the retiree or their surviving beneficiaries to pay a portion of the health care provided. Payment amounts vary depending on the number of covered dependents and the coverage selected. The employer contribution as a percentage of covered payroll deposited into the RMA for participants in the member-directed plan for 2019 was 4.0 percent.

OPEB Liabilities, OPEB Expense and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability for OPERS was measured as of December 31, 2018 and the total OPEB liability used to calculate the net OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to December 31, 2018 by incorporating the expected value of health care cost accruals, the actual health care payments, and interest accruals during the year.

The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability was based on the County's share of contributions to the retirement system relative to the contributions of all participating entities. The following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	OPERS
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	
Prior Measurement Date	0.60082000%
Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	
Current Measurement Date	0.59841800%
Change in Proportionate Share	-0.00240200%
Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$78,019,581
OPEB Expense	\$7,122,437

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	OPERS
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$26,418
Net difference between projected and actual earnings on pension plan investments	3,576,735
Change of Assumptions	2,515,446
Change in proportionate share and difference between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>93,642</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$6,212,241</u>
Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and actual experience	\$211,690
Change in proportionate share and difference between County contributions and proportionate share of contributions	<u>231,774</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$443,464</u>

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in pension expense as follows:

	OPERS
Year Ending December 31:	
2020	\$2,767,128
2021	614,112
2022	585,694
2023	<u>1,801,843</u>
Total	<u>\$5,768,777</u>

Actuarial Assumptions - OPERS

Actuarial valuations of an ongoing plan involve estimates of the value of reported amounts and assumptions about the probability of occurrence of events far into the future. Examples include assumptions about future employment, mortality, and cost trends. Actuarially determined amounts are subject to continual review or modification as actual results are compared with past expectations and new estimates are made about the future.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (CONTINUED)

Projections of health care costs for financial reporting purposes are based on the substantive plan and include the types of coverages provided at the time of each valuation and the historical pattern of sharing of costs between OPERS and plan members. The total OPEB liability was determined by an actuarial valuation as of December 31, 2017, rolled forward to the measurement date of December 31, 2018.

The actuarial valuation used the following actuarial assumptions applied to all prior periods included in the measurement in accordance with the requirements of GASB 74:

Wage Inflation	3.25 Percent
Projected Salary Increases, Including Inflation	3.25 - 10.75 Percent (includes wage inflation)
Single Discount Rate:	
Current Measurement Rate	3.96 Percent
Prior Measurement Rate	3.85 Percent
Investment Rate of Return	6.00 Percent
Municipal Bond Rate:	
Current Measurement Rate	3.71 Percent
Prior Measurement Rate	3.31 Percent
Health Care Cost Trend Rate:	
Current Measurement Rate	10.0 Percent initial, 3.25 Percent ultimate in 2029
Prior Measurement Rate	7.25 Percent initial, 3.25 Percent ultimate in 2029

In October 2018, the OPERS Board adopted a change in the investment return assumption, reducing it from 6.5 percent to 6.0 percent. The change was effective for the 2018 valuation.

Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Employees mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Healthy Annuitant mortality table for males and females, adjusted for improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006.

The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Post-retirement mortality rates for disabled retirees are based on the RP-2014 Disabled mortality table for males and females, adjusted for mortality improvement back to the observation period base year of 2006. The base year for males and females was then established to be 2015 and 2010, respectively. Mortality rates for a particular calendar year are determined by applying the MP-2015 mortality improvement scale to all of the above tables.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (CONTINUED)

The most recent experience study was completed for the five-year period ended December 21, 2015.

The long-term expected rate of return on health care investment assets was determined using a building-block method in which best-estimate ranges of expected future real rates of return are developed for each major asset class. These ranges are combined to produce the long-term expected real rate of return by weighting the expected future real rates of return by the target asset allocation percentage, adjusted for inflation.

During 2018, OPERS managed investments in three investment portfolios: the Defined Benefit portfolio, the Health Care portfolio and the Defined Contribution portfolio. The Health Care portfolio includes the assets for health care expenses for the Traditional Pension Plan, Combined Plan and Member-Directed Plan eligible members. Within the Health Care portfolio, contributions into the plans are assumed to be received continuously throughout the year based on the actual payroll payable at the time contributions are made, and health care-related payments are assumed to occur mid-year. Accordingly, the money-weighted rate of return is considered to be the same for all plans within the portfolio. The annual money-weighted rate of return expressing investment performance, net of investment expenses and adjusted for the changing amounts actually invested, for the Health Care portfolio is 5.6 percent for 2018.

The allocation of investment assets within the Health Care portfolio is approved by the OPERS Board as outlined in the annual investment plan. Assets are managed on a total return basis with a long-term objective of continuing to offer a sustainable health care program for current and future retirees. OPERS' primary goal is to achieve and maintain a fully funded status for benefits provided through the defined pension plans. Health care is a discretionary benefit. The table below displays the OPERS Board-approved asset allocation policy for 2018 and the long-term expected real rates of return.

<u>Asset Class</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Weighted Average Long-Term Expected Real Rate of Return (Arithmetic)</u>
Fixed Income	34.00 %	2.42 %
Domestic Equities	21.00	6.21
REIT's	6.00	5.98
International Equities	22.00	7.83
Other Investments	17.00	5.57
Total	100.00 %	5.16 %

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (CONTINUED)

Discount Rate. A single discount rate of 3.96 percent was used to measure the OPEB liability on the measurement date of December 31, 2018. Projected benefit payments are required to be discounted to their actuarial present value using a single discount rate that reflects (1) a long-term expected rate of return on OPEB plan investments (to the extent that the health care fiduciary net position is projected to be sufficient to pay benefits), and (2) tax-exempt municipal bond rate based on an index of 20-year general obligation bonds with an average AA credit rating as of the measurement date (to the extent that the contributions for use with the long-term expected rate are not met). This single discount rate was based on an expected rate of return on the health care investment portfolio of 6.0 percent and a municipal bond rate of 3.71 percent. The projection of cash flows used to determine this single discount rate assumed that employer contributions will be made at rates equal to the actuarially determined contribution rate. Based on these assumptions, the health care fiduciary net position and future contributions were sufficient to finance health care costs through 2031. As a result, the long-term expected rate of return on health care investments was applied to projected costs through the year 2031, and the municipal bond rate was applied to all health care costs after that date.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability to Changes in the Discount Rate and Changes in the Health Care Cost Trend Rates. The following table present the net OPEB liability calculated using the single discount rate of 3.96% and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a discount rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease (2.96%)	Current Discount Rate (3.96%)	1% Increase (4.96%)
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$99,816,122	\$78,019,581	\$60,685,570

Retiree health care valuations use a health care cost-trend assumption that changes over several years built into the assumption. The near-term rates reflect increases in the current cost of health care; the trend starting in 2019 is 10.0 percent. If this trend continues for future years, the projection indicates that years from now virtually all expenditures will be for health care.

A more reasonable alternative is that in the not-too-distant future, the health plan cost trend will decrease to a level at, or near, wage inflation. On this basis, the Actuaries project premium rate increases will continue to exceed wage inflation for approximately the next decade, but by less each year, until leveling off at an ultimate rate, assumed to be 3.25 percent in the most recent valuation.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

OHIO PUBLIC EMPLOYEES RETIREMENT SYSTEM (OPERS) (CONTINUED)

Changes in the health care cost trend rate may also have a significant impact on the net OPEB liability. The following table presents the net OPEB liability calculated using the assumed trend rates, and the expected net OPEB liability if it were calculated using a health care cost trend rate that is 1.0 percent lower or 1.0 percent higher than the current rate:

	1% Decrease	Current Health Care Trend Rate Assumption	1% Increase
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$74,993,743	\$78,019,581	\$81,504,532

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS)

Plan Description – The State Teachers Retirement System of Ohio (STRS) administers a cost-sharing Health Plan administered for eligible retirees who participated in the defined benefit or combined pension plans offered by STRS. Ohio law authorizes STRS to offer this plan. Benefits include hospitalization, physicians' fees, prescription drugs and partial reimbursement of monthly Medicare Part B premiums. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued effective January 1, 2020. The Plan is included in the report of STRS which can be obtained by visiting www.strsoh.org or by calling (888) 227-7877.

Funding Policy – Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3307 authorizes STRS to offer the Plan and gives the Retirement Board discretionary authority over how much, if any, of the health care costs will be absorbed by STRS. Active employee members do not contribute to the Health Care Plan. Nearly all health care plan enrollees, for the most recent year, pay a portion of the health care costs in the form of a monthly premium. Under Ohio law, funding for post-employment health care may be deducted from employer contributions, currently 14 percent of covered payroll. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2019, STRS did not allocate any employer contributions to post-employment health care.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (CONTINUED)

OPEB Liabilities/(Asset), OPEB Expense, and Deferred Outflows of Resources and Deferred Inflows of Resources Related to OPEB

The net OPEB liability/(asset) was measured as of June 30, 2019, and the total OPEB liability/asset used to calculate the net OPEB liability/(asset) was determined by an actuarial valuation as of that date. The County's proportion of the net OPEB liability/(asset) was based on the County's share of contributions to the respective retirement systems relative to the contributions of all participating entities. Following is information related to the proportionate share and OPEB expense:

	<u>STRS</u>
Proportion of the Net OPEB Asset	
Prior Measurement Date	0.00077929%
Proportion of the Net OPEB Asset	
Current Measurement Date	0.00011258%
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>-0.00066671%</u>
 Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset	 (\$1,865)
OPEB Expense	(\$31,646)

At December 31, 2019, the County reported deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB from the following sources:

	<u>STRS</u>
Deferred Outflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$170
Change of Assumptions	<u>64</u>
Total Deferred Outflows of Resources	<u>\$234</u>
 Deferred Inflows of Resources	
Differences between expected and	
actual experience	\$94
Net difference between projected and	
actual earnings on pension plan investments	144
Change of Assumptions	2,044
Change in Proportionate Share	<u>12,301</u>
Total Deferred Inflows of Resources	<u>\$14,583</u>

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN
(CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (CONTINUED)

Amounts reported as deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources related to OPEB will be recognized in OPEB expense as follows:

	STRS
Fiscal Year Ending June 30:	
2020	(\$3,176)
2021	(7,088)
2022	(1,176)
2023	(2,385)
2024	(525)
Thereafter	1
Total	<u><u>(\$14,349)</u></u>

Actuarial Assumptions - STRS

Key methods and assumptions used in the latest actuarial valuation, reflecting experience study results used in the June 30, 2019, actuarial valuation are presented below:

Projected Salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent
Discount Rate of Return - Current Year	7.45 percent
Blended Discount Rate of Return - Prior Year	4.13 percent
Health Care Cost Trends:	
<i>Medical</i>	
Pre-Medicare	6 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	5 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
<i>Prescription Drug</i>	
Pre-Medicare	8 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate
Medicare	-5.23 percent initial, 4 percent ultimate

Projections of benefits include the historical pattern of sharing benefit costs between the employers and retired plan members.

For healthy retirees the mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. For disabled retirees, mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (CONTINUED)

Actuarial assumptions used in the June 30, 2019, valuation are based on the results of an actuarial experience study for the period July 1, 2011 through June 30, 2016.

Since the Prior Measurement Date, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)*. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated.

Also since the prior measurement date, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were scheduled to be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020. However, in June of 2019, the STRS Board voted to extend the current Medicare Part B partial reimbursement for one year.

The STRS health care plan follows the same asset allocation and long-term expected real rate of return for each major asset class as the pension plan, see Note J.

Discount Rate The discount rate used to measure the total OPEB liability was 7.45 percent as of June 30, 2019. The projection of cash flows used to determine the discount rate assumes STRS Ohio continues to allocate no employer contributions to the health care fund. Based on these assumptions, the OPEB plan's fiduciary net position was projected to be available to make all projected future benefit payments to current plan members as of June 30, 2019. Therefore, the long-term expected rate of return on health care plan investments of 7.45 percent was applied to all periods of projected health care costs to determine the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019. The blended discount rate of 4.13 percent, which represents the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent for the funded benefit payments and the Bond Buyer 20-year municipal bond rate of 3.58 percent for the unfunded benefit payments, was used to measure the total OPEB liability as of June 30, 2017.

Sensitivity of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Asset to Changes in the Discount and Health Care Cost Trend Rate The following table represents the net OPEB liability as of June 30, 2019, calculated using the current period discount rate assumption of 7.45 percent, as well as what the net OPEB asset would be if it were calculated using a discount rate that is one percentage point lower (6.45 percent) or one percentage point higher (8.45 percent) than the current assumption. Also shown is the net OPEB asset as of June 30, 2019 calculated using health care cost trend rates that are one percentage point lower or one percentage point higher than the current health care cost trend rates.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE K – DEFINED BENEFIT OTHER POSTEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS (OPEB) PLAN (CONTINUED)

STATE TEACHERS RETIREMENT SYSTEM (STRS) (CONTINUED)

	1% Decrease (6.45%)	Current Discount Rate (7.45%)	1% Increase (8.45%)
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$1,591	\$1,865	\$2,095

	1% Decrease	Current Trend Rate	1% Increase
County's proportionate share of the net OPEB asset	\$2,114	\$1,865	\$1,559

Assumption Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date There were no changes in assumptions since the prior measurement date of June 30, 2018.

Benefit Term Changes Since the Prior Measurement Date There was no change to the claims costs process. Claim curves were trended to the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020 to reflect the current price renewals. The non-Medicare subsidy percentage was increased effective January 1, 2020 from 1.944 percent to 1.984 percent per year of service. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2020. The Medicare subsidy percentages were adjusted effective January 1, 2021 to 2.1 percent for the Medicare plan. The Medicare Part B monthly reimbursement elimination date was postponed to January 1, 2021.

NOTE L – PROPERTY TAX REVENUES

Property taxes include amounts levied against all real, public utility and tangible personal property located in the County. Property tax revenue received during 2019 for real and public utility property taxes represents collections of 2018 taxes.

2019 real property taxes are levied after October 1, 2019 on the assessed value as of January 1, 2019 lien date. Assessed values are established by State law at 35% of appraised market value. 2019 real property taxes are collected in and intended to finance 2020 operations.

Public utility tangible personal property currently is assessed at varying percentages of true value. Public utility real property is assessed at 35 percent of true value. 2019 public utility property taxes became a lien December 31, 2018, are levied after October 1, 2019 and are collected in 2020 with real property taxes.

The State of Ohio, with the passage of House Bill No. 66, which was signed into law on June 30, 2005, phased out the tax on tangible personal property of general businesses, telephone and telecommunications companies, and railroads. The tax on general businesses and railroads was eliminated by calendar year 2008. The tax on telephone and telecommunications was eliminated by

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE L – PROPERTY TAX REVENUES (CONTINUED)

calendar year 2012. For the telephone and telecommunications companies, the personal property tax is due by September 20th. The bill replaces the revenue lost by the County due to the phasing out of the tax. In calendar years 2006-2010, the County was fully reimbursed for the lost revenue. In calendar years 2012-2018, the reimbursements was phased out.

The full tax rate for all County operations for the year ended December 31, 2019, was \$9.30 per \$1,000 of assessed value. The assessed values of real and tangible personal property upon which 2019 property tax receipts were based are as follows:

Real Property	\$5,998,749,760
Public Utility Personal Property	<u>370,532,690</u>
Total Assessed Value	<u><u>\$6,369,282,450</u></u>

Real property taxes are payable annually or semi-annually. If paid annually, payment is due December 31; if paid semi-annually, the first payment is due December 31, with the remainder payable by June 20. Under certain circumstances, State statutes permit later payment dates to be established.

The County Treasurer collects property taxes on behalf of all taxing districts within the County. The County Auditor periodically remits to the taxing districts their portions of the taxes collected. Collections of the taxes and remittance of them to the taxing districts are accounted for in various agency funds of the County. Property tax receivables represent real, public utility taxes and outstanding delinquencies which are measurable as of December 31, 2019 and for which there is an enforceable legal claim. Although total property tax collections for the next year are measurable, amounts to be received during the available period are not subject to reasonable estimation at December 31 and are not intended to finance 2019 operations. In the governmental funds, the entire receivable has been offset by deferred inflows of resources – property taxes since the current taxes were not levied to finance 2019 operations and the collection of delinquent taxes during the available period is not subject to reasonable estimation. On a full accrual basis, collectible delinquent property taxes have been recorded as a receivable and revenue while the remainder of the receivable is reported as deferred inflows of resources – unavailable revenue.

NOTE M – RECEIVABLES & REVENUES

Receivables at December 31, 2019, consisted of taxes, accounts (billings for user charged services, including unbilled utility services), special assessments, accrued interest and intergovernmental receivables arising from grants and entitlements. All receivables are considered fully collectible, including accounts receivable which, if delinquent may be certified and collected as a special assessment, subject to foreclosure for nonpayment.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE M – RECEIVABLES & REVENUES (Continued)

Total special assessments expected to be collected amounts to \$12,458,486, consisting of \$7,000,158 in the special assessment bond retirement fund and \$5,458,328 in Engineers' storm-water management fund. The amount of delinquent special assessments outstanding at year-end is \$248,696.

A summary of the principal intergovernmental receivables for governmental activities are as follows:

<i>Governmental Activities</i>	<u>Amount</u>
Grants, Incentives and Reimbursements	\$10,528,671
Other Intergovernmental Receipts, Including:	2,703,673
Motor Vehicle License Tax and Gas Tax	
Casino Revenue	
Public Defender Reimbursements	
Local Government Fund	
Charges for Services	1,226,096
Fines and Forfeitures	53,855
Internal Service	85,201
<i>Total</i>	<u>\$14,597,496</u>

NOTE N – INTERFUND TRANSFERS

Interfund transfers for the year ended December 31, 2019, consisted of the following:

Transfers From	<u>Transfers To</u>				Totals
	Developmental Disabilities Board	Nonmajor Special Revenue	Nonmajor Debt Service	Nonmajor Capital Projects	
General	\$ -	\$ 2,709,154	\$ 1,196,150	\$ 14,220,000	\$ 18,125,304
Developmental Disabilities Board	-	-	-	10,499,653	10,499,653
Nonmajor Special Revenue	-	5,099,099	109,750	100,000	5,308,849
Nonmajor Capital Projects	4,833,456	-	-	-	4,833,456
Water	-	100,000	-	-	100,000
<i>Transfer Totals</i>	<u>\$ 4,833,456</u>	<u>\$ 7,908,253</u>	<u>\$ 1,305,900</u>	<u>\$ 24,819,653</u>	<u>\$ 38,867,262</u>

Transfers are used to move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them; to move unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations; to provide additional resources for current operations or debt service; reclassification of prior year distributed monies, to segregate money for anticipated capital projects; and to return money to the fund from which it was originally provided once a project is completed.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE O – ENCUMBRANCES

Encumbrance accounting is employed in all County funds. Encumbrances outstanding at year-end are closed to fund balance/net position and are re-appropriated at the beginning of the succeeding year.

At December 31, 2019, encumbrances outstanding in governmental funds and proprietary funds which were re-appropriated in the 2019 budget were:

General Fund	\$1,225,979
ADAMHS Board	500
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds	2,379,938
Non-Major Capital Projects Funds	3,252,252
Enterprise Funds	982,494
Non-Major Internal Service Funds	23,289
<i>Total</i>	<u><u>\$7,864,452</u></u>

On the GAAP basis, a portion of these encumbrances represented accrued liabilities of the County. At December 31, 2019 encumbrances less these accrued liabilities were:

General Fund	\$224,862
ADAMHS Board	124
Non-Major Special Revenue Funds	1,568,249
Non-Major Capital Projects Funds	2,620,598
Enterprise Funds	647,020
Non-Major Internal Service Funds	6,112
<i>Total</i>	<u><u>\$5,066,965</u></u>

NOTE P – CONTINGENCIES, JUDGMENTS AND CLAIMS

The County is a defendant in a number of claims and lawsuits which may be classified as routine litigation in which minimal non-material damages are being sought. In addition, the County is a defendant in numerous other claims and lawsuits in which the County believes the amounts claimed to be overstated and the chance of losing these cases nominal. In the opinion of the County no material liability is anticipated.

The County participates in several federal and state assisted grants and programs that are subject to financial and compliance audits by the grantor agencies or their representatives. These audits could lead to a request for reimbursement to the grantor agency for expenditures disallowed under terms of the grant. The County believes that disallowed claims, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on the County's financial position.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE Q – LANDFILL CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE COSTS

State and federal laws and regulations require the County to place a cover on its landfill site when it stops accepting waste and to perform certain maintenance and monitoring functions at the site for thirty years after closure. Although closure and post closure care costs will be only near or after the date that the landfill stops accepting waste, the County reports a portion of these closure and post closure care costs as an operating expense in each period based on landfill capacity used as of the balance sheet date.

During 2016, Lake County was granted a permit from the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency to allow for vertical (upward) expansion at the County's Landfill. The expansion results in a capacity increase of approximately 6.5 million tons. The County's liability for landfill closure and post closure costs increased in 2019 by approximately \$0.2 million.

The \$9.2 million reported as landfill closure and post closure care liability at December 31, 2019, represents the cumulative amount reported to date based on the use of 62.8 percent of the estimated capacity of the landfill. The County will recognize the remaining estimated cost of closure and post closure care of \$7.0 million as the remaining estimated capacity is filled. These amounts are based on what it would cost to perform all closure and post closure care in 2019. Actual costs may be higher due to inflation, changes in technology, or changes in regulations.

NOTE R – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

During 2019, Lake County provided facilities, certain equipment, transportation, and salaries for administration, implementation, and supervision of programs to Deepwood Industries, Inc., (the "Workshop"), a discretely presented component unit of Lake County. The Workshop reported \$139,411 for such contributions, recording revenue and expenses at cost or fair value, as applicable, to the extent the contribution is related to the vocational purposes of the Workshop.

NOTE S – RISK MANAGEMENT

The County is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. The County contracted with CORSA (County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc.) for property and general liability coverage including automobiles, equipment and public officials' liability. The County also maintains health-care benefits, as well as additional property and general liability coverage, from private carriers. There were no significant reductions in coverage in 2019 as compared to the previous year. Insurance premiums paid to private carriers during 2019 were approximately \$0.7 million. The amount of settlements did not exceed the coverage for each of the past three years. The County pays the State Workers Compensation System a premium based on a rate per \$100 of salaries. This rate is based on accident history and administrative costs.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE S – RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

In 1999, the County Commissioners initiated a self-insurance program for medical prescription coverage only. Then in 2004, the Commissioners initiated a self-insurance program for dental coverage. The maintenance of these benefits is accounted for in the Prescription Self-Insurance and the Dental Self-Insurance funds, respectively, both of which are Internal Service funds. Incurred, but not reported, prescription claims of \$197,630 and dental claims of \$54,793, have been accrued based upon a review of the January, 2019 billings provided by the County Commissioners' Office.

The total claims liability of \$252,423 reported in the internal service fund at December 31, 2019, is based on the requirements of GASB Statement No. 10 which requires that a liability for unpaid claims costs, including estimates of cost relating to incurred but not reported claims, be reported. The estimates were not affected by incremental claims adjustments expenses and do not include other allocated or unallocated claims adjustment expenses.

Changes in the funds claims liability amounts for the last three fiscal years were:

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Current Year Claims	Claim Payments	Balance at End of Year
<u>Prescription:</u>				
2017	\$ 120,137	\$ 3,102,265	\$ 3,120,321	\$ 102,081
2018	102,081	3,720,952	3,624,797	198,236
2019	198,236	3,599,324	3,599,930	197,630
<u>Dental:</u>				
2017	\$ 51,879	\$ 656,713	\$ 657,849	\$ 50,743
2018	50,743	620,872	621,197	50,418
2019	50,418	622,036	617,661	54,793

NOTE T – PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS

COUNTY RISK SHARING AUTHORITY

The County Risk Sharing Authority, Inc. (CORSAs) is a public entity risk sharing pool among sixty counties in Ohio. CORSA was formed as an Ohio nonprofit corporation for the purpose of establishing the CORSA Insurance/Self-Insurance Program, a group primary and excess insurance/self-insurance and risk management program. Member counties agree to jointly participate in coverage of losses and pay all contributions necessary for the specified insurance coverages provided by CORSA. These coverages include comprehensive general liability, automobile liability, certain property insurance, public officials' liability and police professional insurance.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE T – PUBLIC ENTITY RISK POOLS (Continued)

Each member County has one vote on all matters requiring a vote, to be cast by a designated representative. An elected board of not more than nine trustees manages the affairs of the Corporation. Only county commissioners of member counties are eligible to serve on the board. No county may have more than one representative on the board at any time. Each member county's control over the budgeting and financing of CORSA is limited to its voting authority and any representation it may have on the board of trustees. CORSA has issued certificates of participation in order to provide adequate cash reserves. The certificates are secured by the member counties' obligations to make coverage payments to CORSA. The participating counties have no responsibility for the payment of the certificates. The County does not have an equity interest in CORSA. The County's payment for insurance to CORSA in 2019 was \$682,489.

NOTE U – DEFICIT FUND BALANCE

At December 31, 2019, the following fund had a deficit fund balance:

Fund	Amount
Domestic Relations Court Computer	\$18,309

The deficit in the Domestic Relations Court Computer Fund is the result of recognizing expenses on the modified accrual/accrual basis of accounting. This deficit did not exist on the cash basis of accounting. The General Fund provides operating transfers to these funds when cash is required, not when accruals occur.

There were no other material violations of finance-related legal or contractual provisions.

NOTE V – TAX INCENTIVES AND TAX ABATEMENTS

Several of the cities, villages and townships within Lake County have authorized, through the passage of public ordinances/resolutions, different real estate tax incentives.

The first of these incentives, which is authorized pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 5709, is called Tax Increment Financing Agreements (TIF's). Under a TIF, the property owner makes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILOT's) in the same amount as the property tax, on improvements made to the respective property since the inception of the TIF. The PILOT's are used by the respective cities, villages and townships to finance infrastructure improvements to the properties included within the TIF. The revenue derived from the PILOT's is redirected from the "normal" distribution had the TIF not been established.

With respect to County funds, none of the PILOT's are remitted to County agencies, but instead are remitted to the respective cities, villages and townships to finance the construction of the respective improvements.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE V – TAX INCENTIVES AND TAX ABATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

The following are the amounts that would have been received by the respective County funds, for the year ended December 31, 2019, had the TIF agreements not been established and the improvements still constructed:

	<u>Amount</u>
Governmental Funds:	
General Fund	\$73,126
Developmental Disabilities Board	334,270
ADAMHS Board	110,956
Children's Services Board	73,773
Narcotics Agency Fund	18,151
Forensic Crime Laboratory Fund	47,671
Senior Citizens Levy Fund	<u>55,532</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u><u>\$713,479</u></u>

The second of these incentives, which is authorized pursuant to Ohio Revised Code Chapter 3735, is called Community Reinvestment Areas (CRA's). In order to establish a CRA, a city, village or township must survey the housing within its jurisdiction and determine that all or part(s) of the jurisdiction has an area(s) that has housing facilities or structures of historical significance and that repair of these facilities and/or structures is discouraged. By establishing a CRA within its jurisdiction, the respective government can offer real estate tax abatements on improvements made to such facilities and/or structures. The percentage and length of time of these abatements is negotiated by the respective government and property owner. With respect to County funds, none of the abated tax revenue is received during the duration of the abatement. The following are the amounts that would have been received by the respective County funds, for the year ended December 31, 2019, had the CRA's not been established and the improvements still constructed:

	<u>Amount</u>
Governmental Funds:	
General Fund	\$19,088
Developmental Disabilities Board	88,043
ADAMHS Board	29,101
Children's Services Board	19,514
Narcotics Agency Fund	4,917
Forensic Crime Laboratory Fund	12,572
Senior Citizens Levy Fund	<u>14,558</u>
<i>Total</i>	<u><u>\$187,793</u></u>

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
NOTES TO THE BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

NOTE W – SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 16, 2020, the County issued \$11,000,000 in bond anticipation notes for the construction of an addition to the County Administration Building. The new notes have an interest rate of 4.0 percent and mature on January 17, 2021.

On April 2nd & 4th, 2020, the County issued \$12,000,000 in bond anticipation notes for the construction of roads. The new notes have an interest rate of 4.0 percent and mature on April 1, 2021.

REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan
Last Six Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.6085270%	0.6109150%	0.6067840%	0.6110080%	0.5777210%	0.5777210%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$166,663,235	\$95,840,719	\$137,790,327	\$105,834,288	\$73,648,319	\$71,984,849
County's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$82,183,929	\$80,671,885	\$78,343,033	\$75,938,500	\$74,921,308	\$73,442,386
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	202.79%	118.80%	175.88%	139.37%	98.30%	98.02%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage	74.70%	84.66%	77.25%	81.08%	86.45%	86.36%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the County's measurement date which is the prior year end.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Combined Plan
Last Six Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.60290800%	0.61628600%	0.58763800%	0.63886000%	0.67435600%	0.67435600%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	(\$674,187)	(\$838,965)	(\$327,062)	(\$310,883)	(\$259,643)	(\$70,761)
County's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$2,578,593	\$2,521,808	\$2,287,850	\$2,321,758	\$2,465,025	\$2,416,366
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Asset as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	-26.15%	-33.27%	-14.30%	-13.39%	-10.53%	-2.93%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Asset	126.64%	137.28%	116.55%	116.90%	114.83%	104.56%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the County's measurement date which is the prior year end.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)
Last Seven Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
County's Proportion of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	0.00011258%	0.00075259%	0.00077929%	0.00103522%	0.00227256%	0.00322436%	0.00322436%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability (Asset)	\$24,896	\$165,478	\$185,122	\$346,519	\$628,069	\$784,276	\$934,224
County's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$49,386	\$113,414	\$144,321	\$132,600	\$290,057	\$354,785	\$372,310
County's Proportionate Share of the Net Pension Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	50.41%	145.91%	128.27%	261.33%	216.53%	221.06%	250.93%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total Pension Liability	77.40%	77.30%	75.30%	66.80%	72.10%	74.70%	69.30%

(1) Information prior to 2014 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the County's measurement date which is the prior year end.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of County Pension Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Traditional Plan
Last Seven Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$11,757,473	\$11,505,750	\$10,487,345	\$9,401,164	\$9,112,620	\$8,990,557	\$9,547,510
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(\$11,757,473)	(\$11,505,750)	(\$10,487,345)	(\$9,401,164)	(\$9,112,620)	(\$8,990,557)	(\$9,547,510)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$83,981,950	\$82,183,929	\$80,671,885	\$78,343,033	\$75,938,500	\$74,921,308	\$73,442,386
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

(1) Information prior to 2013 available upon request.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of County Pension Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS) - Combined Plan
Last Seven Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$366,812	\$361,003	\$327,835	\$274,542	\$278,611	\$295,803	\$314,128
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(\$366,812)	(\$361,003)	(\$327,835)	(\$274,542)	(\$278,611)	(\$295,803)	(\$314,128)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$2,620,086	\$2,578,593	\$2,521,808	\$2,287,850	\$2,321,758	\$2,465,025	\$2,416,366
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	12.00%	12.00%	12.00%	13.00%

(1) Information prior to 2013 available upon request.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of County Pension Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)
Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Contractually Required Pension Contribution	\$19,124	\$6,914	\$15,878	\$20,205	\$18,564	\$40,608	\$46,122	\$48,400
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required Pension Contribution	(\$19,124)	(\$6,914)	(\$15,878)	(\$20,205)	(\$18,564)	(\$40,608)	(\$46,122)	(\$48,400)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$136,600	\$49,386	\$113,414	\$144,321	\$132,600	\$290,057	\$354,785	\$372,310
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	14.00%	13.00%	13.00%

(1) Information prior to 2013 available upon request.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Three Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability	0.59841800%	0.60082000%	0.59777000%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability	\$78,019,581	\$65,244,626	\$60,376,799
County's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$84,762,522	\$83,193,692	\$80,630,883
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	92.04%	78.42%	74.88%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability	46.33%	54.14%	54.05%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the County's measurement date which is the prior year end.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO*Required Supplementary Information*

Schedule of the County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)
Last Four Fiscal Years (1)

	<u>2019</u>	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
County's Proportion of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	0.00011258%	0.00075259%	0.00077929%	0.00103522%
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset)	(\$1,865)	(\$12,093)	\$30,405	\$55,364
County's Covered-Employee Payroll	\$49,386	\$113,414	\$144,321	\$132,600
County's Proportionate Share of the Net OPEB Liability/(Asset) as a Percentage of its Covered-Employee Payroll	-3.78%	-10.66%	21.07%	41.75%
Plan Fiduciary Net Position as a Percentage of the Total OPEB Liability/(Asset)	174.74%	176.00%	47.10%	37.30%

(1) Information prior to 2017 is not available.

Amounts presented as of the County's measurement date which is the prior year end.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information
Schedule of County OPEB Contributions
Ohio Public Employees Retirement System (OPERS)
Last Seven Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$896,735	\$1,612,618	\$1,565,205	\$1,547,727	\$2,275,763
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$0	\$0	(\$896,735)	(\$1,612,618)	(\$1,565,205)	(\$1,547,727)	(\$2,275,763)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$86,602,036	\$84,762,522	\$83,193,692	\$80,630,883	\$78,260,258	\$77,386,333	\$75,858,752
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0%	0%	1.00%	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%	3.00%

(1) Information prior to 2013 available upon request.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO
Required Supplementary Information

Schedule of County OPEB Contributions
State Teachers Retirement System (STRS)
Last Eight Fiscal Years (1)

	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,548	\$3,723
Contributions in Relation to the Contractually Required OPEB Contribution	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$3,548)	(\$3,723)
Contribution Deficiency (Excess)	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>	<u>\$0</u>
County Covered Payroll	\$136,600	\$49,386	\$113,414	\$144,321	\$132,600	\$290,057	\$354,785	\$372,310
Contributions as a Percentage of Covered Payroll	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.00%

(1) Information prior to 2013 available upon request.

See accompanying notes to the Required Supplementary Information.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

Net Pension Liability

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods - OPERS

In 2019, a change in assumptions included a reduction of the discount rate from 7.5 percent to 7.2 percent.

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods - STRS

Starting in fiscal year 2018, amounts reported incorporate changes in assumptions and changes in benefit terms used by STRS in calculating the total pension liability in the latest actuarial valuation. These new assumptions compared with those used in fiscal year 2017 and prior are presented below:

	Fiscal Year 2018	Fiscal Year 2017 and Prior
Inflation	2.50 percent	2.75 percent
Projected salary increases	12.50 percent at age 20 to 2.50 percent at age 65	12.25 percent at age 20 to 2.75 percent at age 70
Investment Rate of Return	7.45 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation	7.75 percent, net of investment expenses, including inflation
Payroll Increases	3 percent	3.5 percent
Cost-of-Living Adjustments (COLA)	0.0 percent, effective July 1, 2017	2 percent simple applied as follows: for members retiring before August 1, 2013, 2 percent per year; for members retiring August 1, 2013, or later, 2 percent COLA commences on fifth anniversary of retirement date.

Starting in fiscal year 2018, post-retirement mortality rates for healthy retirees are based on the RP-2014 Annuitant Mortality Table with 50 percent of rates through age 69, 70 percent of rates between ages 70 and 79, 90 percent of rates between ages 80 and 84, and 100 percent of rates thereafter, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Post-retirement disabled mortality rates are based on the RP-2014 Disabled Mortality Table with 90 percent of rates for males and 100 percent of rates for females, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016. Pre-retirement mortality rates are based on RP-2014 Employee Mortality Table, projected forward generationally using mortality improvement scale MP-2016.

For fiscal year 2017 and prior actuarial valuation, mortality rates were based on the RP-2000 Combined Mortality Table (Projection 2022—Scale AA) for Males and Females. Males' ages are set-back two years through age 89 and no set-back for age 90 and above. Females younger than age 80 are set back four years, one year set back from age 80 through 89, and no set back from age 90 and above.

LAKE COUNTY, OHIO

*Notes to Required Supplementary Information
For the Year Ended December 31, 2019*

Net OPEB Liability/Asset

Changes in Actuarial Assumptions and Methods – OPERS

In 2019, changes in assumptions included a reduction of the investment rate of return from 6.50 percent to 6.00 percent, an increase in the municipal bond rate from 3.31 percent to 3.71 percent, resulting in an increase in the single discount rate from 3.85 percent to 3.96 percent.

Another change includes adjusting the health care cost trend rate from 7.5 percent initial, 3.25 percent ultimate in 2028 to 10.0 percent initial, 3.25 percent ultimate in 2029.

Changes in Assumptions – STRS

For fiscal year 2018, the discount rate was increased from 3.26 percent to 4.13 percent based on the methodology defined under GASB *Statement No. 74, Financial Reporting for Postemployment Benefit Plans Other Than Pension Plans (OPEB)* and the long term expected rate of return was reduced from 7.75 percent to 7.45 percent. Valuation year per capita health care costs were updated, and the salary scale was modified. The percentage of future retirees electing each option was updated based on current data and the percentage of future disabled retirees and terminated vested participants electing health coverage were decreased. The assumed mortality, disability, retirement, withdrawal and future health care cost trend rates were modified along with the portion of rebated prescription drug costs.

For fiscal year 2019, the discount rate was increased from the blended rate of 4.13 percent to the long-term expected rate of return of 7.45 percent.

Changes in Benefit Terms – STRS OPEB

Starting in fiscal year 2018, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was reduced from 2.1 percent to 1.9 percent per year of service. Medicare Part B premium reimbursements were discontinued for certain survivors and beneficiaries and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 2020.

For fiscal year 2019, the subsidy multiplier for non-Medicare benefit recipients was increased from 1.9 percent to 1.944 percent per year of service effective January 1, 2019. The non-Medicare frozen subsidy base premium was increased effective January 1, 2019 and all remaining Medicare Part B premium reimbursements will be discontinued beginning January 1, 2020.

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LAKE COUNTY

FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ Pass-Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</u>				
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Education:</i>				
<u>Nutrition Cluster:</u>				
National School Breakfast Program	10.553	N/A		\$15,133
National School Lunch Program	10.555	N/A		24,280
Total Nutrition Cluster				39,413
<i>Passed through the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>				
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	10.561	JFSCF119		16,546
		JFSCF120		31,888
		JFSCF519		18,786
		JFSCFB19		510,547
		JFSCFB20		180,946
Total - State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program				758,713
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL				798,126
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT</u>				
<i>Direct programs:</i>				
Community Development Block Grants/Entitlements Grants	14.218	B-17-UC-39-0007	\$69,252	415,698
		B-18-UC-39-0007	127,878	828,592
Total - Community Development Block Grants/Entitlements Grants			197,130	1,244,290
Shelter Plus Care	14.238	N/A	241,743	241,743
		N/A	312,616	312,616
Total - Shelter Plus Care			554,359	554,359
Home Investment Partnership Program	14.239	M-17-UC-39-0201		28,964
		M-18-UC-39-0201	51,106	323,099
Total - Home Investment Partnership Program			51,106	352,063
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT			802,595	2,150,712

LAKE COUNTY

**FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)**

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ Pass-Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</u>				
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Attorney General's Office:</i>				
Crime Victims Assistance	16.575	2019VOCA132135053 2020VOCA132922886		\$300,878 85,262
Total - Crime Victims Assistance				<u>386,140</u>
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services:</i>				
Violence Against Women Formula Grants	16.588	2018WFVA58211 2016WFVA58211a		43,669 11,256
Total - Violence Against Women Formula Grants				<u>54,925</u>
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services:</i>				
Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant Program	16.738	2018-JG-A01-6447		40,000
<i>Passed Through the City of Mansfield Police Department</i>				
Forensic DNA Backlog Reduction Program	16.741	2017-DN-BX-0083		86,389
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Office of Criminal Justice Services:</i>				
Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grant	16.742	2018-PC-NFS-7802		<u>40,639</u>
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				<u>608,093</u>

LAKE COUNTY

**FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)**

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ Pass-Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR</u>				
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>				
Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities	17.207	JFSCES18 JFSCES19		\$27,690 10,628
Total - Employment Service/Wagner-Peyser Funded Activities				38,318
Trade Adjustment Assistance - Workers	17.245	JFSCTR17 JFSCTR18		4,379 1,927
Total - Trade Adjustment Assistance - Workers				6,306
Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Cluster WIA Adult Program	17.258	JFSCAF18 JFSCAP18 JFSCAF19 JFSCAF18 JFSCAP18 JFSCAF19 JFSFSW18 JFSFSW19		9,956 8,894 33,896 258,199 80,049 186,820 1,047 276
Total - WIA Adult Program				579,137
WIA Youth Activities	17.259	JFSCYP17 JFSCYP18 JFSCYP17 JFSCYP18		9,108 5,594 116,235 101,949
Total - WIA Youth Activities				232,886
WIA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants	17.278	JFSCDF18 JFSCDP18 JFSCDF19 JFSCDF18 JFSCDP18 JFSCDF19 JFSCRP18 JFSCRP19		10,626 7,600 27,251 18,272 68,401 273,053 1,095 550
Total - WIA Dislocated Worker Formula Grants				406,848
Total Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Cluster				1,218,871
WIOA National Dislocated Worker Grants/ WIA National Emergency Grants	17.277	JFSCNO19		2,015
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR				1,265,510

LAKE COUNTY

**FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)**

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ Pass-Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION</u>				
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Transportation:</i>				
Highway Planning and Construction	20.205	N/A		\$168,513
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Public Safety:</i>				
<u>Highway Safety Cluster</u>				
State and Community Highway Safety	20.600	STEP-2018-43-00-00-00093-00		2,526
National Priority Safety Programs	20.616	IDEP-2018-43-00-00-00363-00		3,802
Total - Highway Safety Cluster				6,328
TOTAL U.S. FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION				174,841
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION</u>				
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Education:</i>				
<u>Special Education Cluster</u>				
Special Education: Grants to States	84.027	070037-6BSF-2017P		42,792
Special Education: Preschool Grants	84.173	070037-PGS1-2017		10,746
Total Special Education Cluster				53,538
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities:</i>				
Special Education-Grants for Infants and Families	84.181	N/A	\$82,609	82,609
		N/A	14,212	14,212
		N/A	164,618	164,618
Total - Special Education-Grants for Infants and Families			261,439	261,439
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			261,439	314,977

LAKE COUNTY

**FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)**

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ Pass-Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION</u>				
<i>Passed through the Ohio Secretary of State</i>				
HAVA Elections Security Grant	90.404	N/A		\$38,151
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES</u>				
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Alcohol & Drug Addiction Services:</i>				
Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse	93.959	N/A	\$339,238	339,238
		N/A	341,996	341,996
		N/A	31,675	31,675
		N/A	31,674	31,674
Total - Block Grants for Prevention and Treatment of Substance Abuse			744,583	744,583
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Mental Health:</i>				
Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness	93.150	43-13900-PATH-T-16-1579	45,625	45,625
		43-13900-PATH-T-18-0258	57,580	57,580
Total - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness			103,205	103,205
Block Grants for Community Health Services	93.958	N/A	69,692	69,692
			69,692	69,692
			139,384	139,384
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>				
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	93.556	JFSCMC19		2,631
		JFSCMC20		1,458
		JFSCMC19		267
		JFSCMC20		146
		JFSCPF19		18,759
		JFSCPF20		1,145
		JFSCPF19		1,190
		JFSCPF19		2,003
		JFSCPF20		1,501
		JFSCPF19		4,003
Total - Promoting Safe and Stable Families				33,103

LAKE COUNTY

**FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)**

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ Pass-Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES - (Continued)</u>				
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>				
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	93.558	JFSCTF19		\$1,984
		JFSCTF19		15,418
		JFSCTF20		7,268
		JFSCTF19		545,758
		JFSCTF20		167,346
		JFSCTF19		201,000
		JFSCTF19		82,477
		JFSCTF19		341,612
		JFSCTF20		59,498
		JFSCTF19B		3,488
		JFSCTF19		1,468,952
		JFSCTF20		185,560
Total - Temporary Assistance for Needy Families				3,080,361
Child Support Enforcement	93.563	JFSCCS19		1,552,012
		JFSCCS20		584,686
		JFSFCS18I		859
		JFSFCS19I		1,800
Total - Child Support Enforcement				2,139,357
Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program	93.645	JFSCCW19		48,838
		JFSCCW20		39,680
		JFSCCW19		4,884
		JFSCCW20		5,371
Total - Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program				98,773
Foster Care Title IV-E	93.658	JFSCFC19		2,586
		JFSCFC20		134
		JFSOLF19		1,229,996
		JFSOLF20		414,756
		JFSCFC19		223,065
		JFSCFC20		73,426
Total - Foster Care Title IV-E				1,943,963

LAKE COUNTY

**FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)**

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ Pass-Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES - (Continued)</u>				
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>				
Adoption Assistance	93.659	JFSCAA19		\$2,368
		JFSCAA20		210
		JFSCAA19		509,574
		JFSCAA20		167,545
		N/A		1,002
Total - Adoption Assistance				680,699
Chaffe Foster Care Independence Program	93.674	JFSCIL19		13,931
		JFSCIL20		143
Total - Chaffe Foster Care Independence Program				14,074
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Mental Health:</i>				
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	N/A	\$60,696	60,696
		N/A	30,348	30,348
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (DD):</i>				
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	N/A		118,314
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>				
Social Services Block Grant	93.667	JFSCCD19		309,112
		JFSCCD19		581,917
		JFSCCD20		275,000
Total - Social Services Block Grant			91,044	1,375,387
<i>Passed Through The Ohio Department of Developmental Disabilities (DD):</i>				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	N/A		867,322

LAKE COUNTY

**FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019
(Continued)**

FEDERAL GRANTOR/ Pass-Through Grantor Program / Cluster Title	Federal CFDA Number	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Passed Through to Subrecipients	Total Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES - (Continued)</u>				
<i>Passed Through The Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>				
Medical Assistance Program	93.778	MCDFMT19		\$216,532
		MCDFMT20		73,504
		MCDFMT19		48,984
		MCDFMT20		388,485
		MCDFMT19		986,378
Total - Medical Assistance Program				<u>2,581,205</u>
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Mental Health and Addiction Services:</i>				
State Targeted Response to the Opioid Crisis Grants	93.788	N/A	\$160,838	160,838
		N/A	400,000	400,000
		N/A	3,884	3,884
		N/A	47,113	47,113
			<u>611,835</u>	<u>611,835</u>
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Department of Jobs and Family Services:</i>				
Child Care and Development Block Grant	93.575	JFSCCD19		11,522
		JFSCCD19		78,930
		JFSCCD20		39,661
Total - Child Care and Development Block Grant				<u>130,113</u>
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES			<u>1,550,667</u>	<u>13,676,042</u>
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY</u>				
<i>Passed Through the Ohio Emergency Management Agency:</i>				
Emergency Management Performance Grant	97.042	EMC2018EP00008S01		149,294
<i>Homeland Security Grant Program</i>				
	97.067	EMW2016SS00104S01		17,173
		EMW2017SS00104S01		11,674
		EMW2018SS00104S01		19,287
Total - Homeland Security Grant Program				<u>48,134</u>
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY				<u>197,428</u>
TOTAL FEDERAL AWARDS			<u>\$2,614,701</u>	<u>\$19,223,880</u>

The accompanying note is an integral part of this schedule

LAKE COUNTY

**NOTES TO THE FEDERAL AWARDS EXPENDITURES SCHEDULE
2 CFR 200.510(b)(6)
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2019**

NOTE A – BASIS OF PRESENTATION

The accompanying Federal Awards Expenditures Schedule (the Schedule) includes the federal award activity of Lake County, Ohio (the County) under programs of the federal government for the year ended December 31, 2019. The information on this Schedule is prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 2 U.S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). Because the Schedule presents only a selected portion of the operations of the County, it is not intended to and does not present the financial position, changes in net position, or cash flows of the County.

NOTE B – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Expenditures reported on the Schedule are reported on the cash basis of accounting. Such expenditures are recognized following the cost principles contained in Uniform Guidance wherein certain types of expenditures may or may not be allowable or may be limited as to reimbursement.

NOTE C – INDIRECT COST RATE

The County has elected to use the 10-percent de minimis indirect cost rate as allowed under the Uniform Guidance.

NOTE D - SUBRECIPIENTS

The County passes certain federal awards received from U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the U.S. Department of Education, and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to other governments or not-for-profit agencies (subrecipients). As Note B describes, the County reports expenditures of Federal awards to subrecipients when paid in cash.

As a subrecipient, the County has certain compliance responsibilities, such as monitoring its subrecipients to help assure they use these subawards as authorized by laws, regulations, and the provisions of contracts or grant agreements, and that subrecipients achieve the award's performance goals.

NOTE E - CHILD NUTRITION CLUSTER

The County commingles cash receipts from the U.S. Department of Agriculture with similar State grants. When reporting expenditures on this Schedule, the County assumes it expends federal monies first.

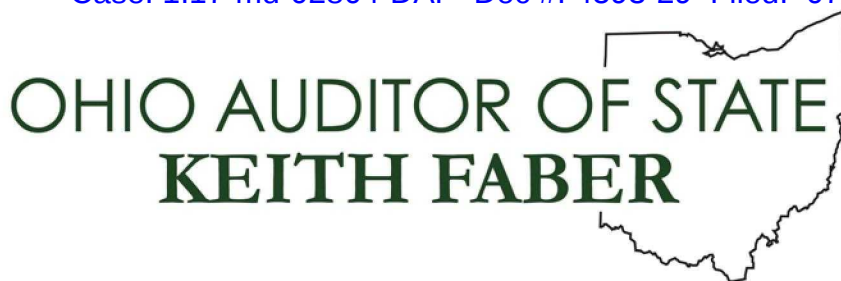
NOTE F - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (CDBG) and HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM (HOME) GRANT PROGRAMS with REVOLVING LOAN CASH BALANCE

The current cash balance on the County's local program income account as of December 31, 2019 is \$18,520.

NOTE G - MATCHING REQUIREMENTS

Certain Federal programs require the County to contribute non-Federal funds (matching funds) to support the Federally-funded programs. The County has met its matching requirements. The Schedule does not include the expenditure of non-Federal matching funds.

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS
REQUIRED BY GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS**

Lake County
105 Main Street
Painesville, Ohio 44077

To the Board of County Commissioners:

We have audited, in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States and the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*, the financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate discretely presented component units and remaining fund information of Lake County, Ohio (the County) as of and for the year ended December 31, 2019, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 9, 2020.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

As part of our financial statement audit, we considered the County's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures appropriate in the circumstances to the extent necessary to support our opinions on the financial statements, but not to the extent necessary to opine on the effectiveness of the County's internal control. Accordingly, we have not opined on it.

A *deficiency in internal control* exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or detect and timely correct misstatements. A *material weakness* is a deficiency, or combination of internal control deficiencies resulting in a reasonable possibility that internal control will not prevent or detect and timely correct a material misstatement of the County's financial statements. A *significant deficiency* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all internal control deficiencies that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider material weaknesses. However, unidentified material weaknesses may exist.

Lake County
Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over
Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters
Required by *Government Auditing Standards*
Page 2

Compliance and Other Matters

As part of reasonably assuring whether the County's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we tested its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could directly and materially affect the determination of financial statement amounts. However, opining on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and accordingly, we do not express an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters we must report under *Government Auditing Standards*.

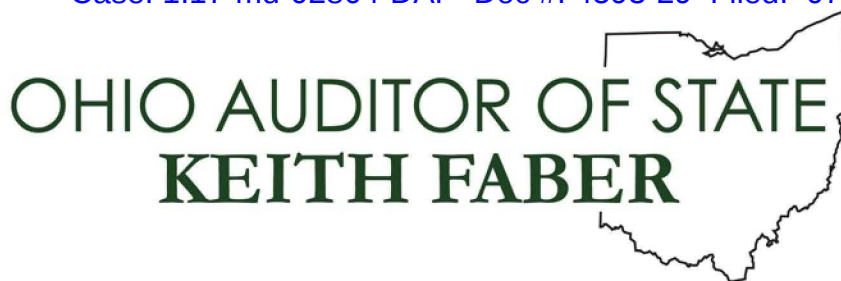
Purpose of this Report

This report only describes the scope of our internal control and compliance testing and our testing results, and does not opine on the effectiveness of the County's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed under *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the County's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 9, 2020



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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT ON COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS
APPLICABLE TO EACH MAJOR FEDERAL PROGRAM AND ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER
COMPLIANCE REQUIRED BY THE UNIFORM GUIDANCE**

Lake County
105 Main Street
Painesville, Ohio 44077

To the Board of County Commissioners:

Report on Compliance for each Major Federal Program

We have audited Lake County's (the County) compliance with the applicable requirements described in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) *Compliance Supplement* that could directly and materially affect each of Lake County's major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2019. The *Summary of Auditor's Results* in the accompanying schedule of findings identifies the County's major federal programs.

Management's Responsibility

The County's Management is responsible for complying with federal statutes, regulations, and the terms and conditions of its federal awards applicable to its federal programs.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to opine on the County's compliance for each of the County's major federal programs based on our audit of the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. Our compliance audit followed auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America; the standards for financial audits included in the Comptroller General of the United States' *Government Auditing Standards*; and the audit requirements of Title 2 U.S. *Code of Federal Regulations* Part 200, *Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards* (Uniform Guidance). These standards and the Uniform Guidance require us to plan and perform the audit to reasonably assure whether noncompliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect a major federal program occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the County's compliance with those requirements and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

We believe our audit provides a reasonable basis for our compliance opinion on each of the County's major programs. However, our audit does not provide a legal determination of the County's compliance.

Lake County
Independent Auditor's Report on Compliance with Requirements
Applicable To Each Major Federal Program and on Internal Control Over
Compliance Required by the Uniform Guidance
Page 2

Opinion on each Major Federal Program

In our opinion, Lake County complied, in all material respects with the compliance requirements referred to above that could directly and materially affect each of its major federal programs for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Report on Internal Control Over Compliance

The County's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over compliance with the applicable compliance requirements referred to above. In planning and performing our compliance audit, we considered the County's internal control over compliance with the applicable requirements that could directly and materially affect a major federal program, to determine our auditing procedures appropriate for opining on each major federal program's compliance and to test and report on internal control over compliance in accordance with the Uniform Guidance, but not to the extent needed to opine on the effectiveness of internal control over compliance. Accordingly, we have not opined on the effectiveness of the County's internal control over compliance.

A deficiency in internal control over compliance exists when the design or operation of a control over compliance does not allow management or employees, when performing their assigned functions, to prevent, or to timely detect and correct, noncompliance with a federal program's applicable compliance requirement. A *material weakness in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance, such that there is a reasonable possibility that material noncompliance with a federal program compliance requirement will not be prevented, or timely detected and corrected. A *significant deficiency in internal control over compliance* is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over compliance with federal program's applicable compliance requirement that is less severe than a material weakness in internal control over compliance, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control over compliance was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over compliance that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. We did not identify any deficiencies in internal control over compliance that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.

This report only describes the scope of our internal control over compliance tests and the results of this testing based on Uniform Guidance requirements. Accordingly, this report is not suitable for any other purpose.



Keith Faber
Auditor of State
Columbus, Ohio

September 9, 2020

LAKE COUNTY

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS
2 CFR § 200.515
DECEMBER 31, 2019

1. SUMMARY OF AUDITOR'S RESULTS

(d)(1)(i)	Type of Financial Statement Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(ii)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iii)	Was there any reported material noncompliance at the financial statement level (GAGAS)?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any material weaknesses in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(iv)	Were there any significant deficiencies in internal control reported for major federal programs?	No
(d)(1)(v)	Type of Major Programs' Compliance Opinion	Unmodified
(d)(1)(vi)	Are there any reportable findings under 2 CFR § 200.516(a)?	No
(d)(1)(vii)	Major Programs (list):	➤ Child Support Enforcement JFS, CFDA 93.563; ➤ Workforce Investment Act, CFDA 17.258, 17.259 and 17.278 ➤ State Administrative Matching Grants for Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, CFDA 10.561
(d)(1)(viii)	Dollar Threshold: Type A/B Programs	Type A: > \$ 750,000 Type B: all others
(d)(1)(ix)	Low Risk Auditee under 2 CFR § 200.520?	Yes

Lake County
Schedule of Findings
Page 2

2. FINDINGS RELATED TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS REQUIRED TO BE REPORTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GAGAS

None.

3. FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS FOR FEDERAL AWARDS
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None.

OHIO AUDITOR OF STATE KEITH FABER



LAKE COUNTY

AUDITOR OF STATE OF OHIO CERTIFICATION

This is a true and correct copy of the report, which is required to be filed pursuant to Section 117.26, Revised Code, and which is filed in the Office of the Ohio Auditor of State in Columbus, Ohio.



Certified for Release 10/1/2020

88 East Broad Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215
Phone: 614-466-4514 or 800-282-0370

This report is a matter of public record and is available online at
www.ohioauditor.gov